MAINE FARMER

AND MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

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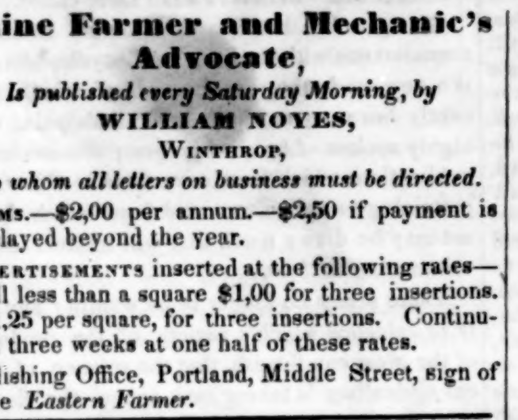
Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest acceptation of the word.—Talleyrand.



MAINE FARMER.

Scraps from our Note Book.

BIRDS OF MAINE.—About fifteen years ago, we spent much time, labor and money in collecting and preparing specimens of the birds of Maine, with a view of employing the material so collected as aids in illustrating the Ornithology of our State. Certain reverses, which it is not now necessary to name, came over us and our plans. The cabinet of preserved specimens, which cost so much pains and care, has, for ought we know, gone to the bugs, and we shall probably never do much more about it, for minutes and manuscripts that we made have, in the many *moves* which the fates compelled us to make, been nearly all lost.

But still the birds of Maine remain the same in species and character, and it is a fine field for some young naturalist to investigate. Those who live in the sea shore are near neighbors to the Osprey or Fishhawk, and those who live in the interior, on the margin of our streams and lakes, are also visited by him in the summer. He is a quiet inoffensive bird, doing no harm except to the finny tribe. The ease with which he skims along the air, apparently without motion of his wings, as if his flight depended upon mere volition, and the dexterity with which he "nabs" the unweary fish, are always interesting to the attentive observer.

Ornethologists give the following technical description of this species.

Falco Haliaetus, Osprey or Fish Hawk.

The fish hawk is 22 inches in length and five feet three inches in extent. The bill is deep and black, the upper as well as the lower one, (for the base of the lower mandible has a loose moveable skin) and also the sides of the mouth from the nostrils backwards are of a light blue; the crown and hind part of the head is pure white, the front part is streaked with brown; through the eye a bar of dark blackish brown passes to the neck, behind which, as well as the whole upper part is deep brown, the edges of the feathers lighter; shafts of the wing quills are of a brownish white color; the tail slightly rounded and of rather a paler brown than the body and crossed with eight bars of very dark brown. The wings when shut extend about an inch beyond the tail and are nearly black towards the tips. The inner case of both quill and tail feathers are whitish barred with brown; the whole lower parts are pure white except the thighs which are covered with short plumage and streaked down the fore part with pale brown. The legs and feet are very pale light blue prodigiously strong and disproportionably large, they are covered with flat scales of remarkable strength and thickness resembling when dry the teeth of a large rasp, particularly on the soles, intended no duubt to enable the bird to seize securely his slippery prey. The thighs are long, the legs short, and feathered a little below the knee, and as well as the feet and claws, are large; the latter are hooked into semicircles, which are black and very sharply pointed. The iris of the eye is of a fiery yellow orange color.

The female is full two inches longer; the upper part of the head is of a less pure white, and the brown streaks on the front spreading more over the crown the throat and upper part of the breast and are dashed with lare blotches of a pale brown color and the bar passing through the eye not of so dark a brown. The feathers on the neck and hind part of the head are long and narrow and generally erected when the bird is irritated, resembling those of the Eagle.

Wilson, after observing that "the regular return of this noted bird at the vernal Equinox, when the busy season of fishing commences, adds peculiar interest to its first appearance"—breaks out into the following rhapsody.

Soon as the sun, great ruler of the year
Bends to our northern climes his bright career
And from the caves of ocean calls from sleep
The finny shoals and myriads of the deep;
When freezing tempests back to Greenland ride;
And day and night the equal hours divide,
True to the season o'er our sea beat shore
The sailing Osprey high is seen to soar
With broad unmoving wing, and circling slow
Marks each loose straggler in the deep below,
Sweeps down like lightning! plunges with a roar,
And bears his struggling victim to the shore.

The long housed fisherman beholds with joy
The well known signal of his rough employ;
And as he bears his nets and oars along,
Thus hails the welcome season with a song.

THE FISHERMAN'S HYMN.

The Osprey sails above the sound,
The geese are gone—the gulls are flying;
The herring shoals swarm thick around,
Their nets are launched—the boats are plying;
Yo ho, my hearts! let's seek the deep,
Raise high the song, and cheerly wish her,
As on the bending net we sweep,
"God bless the Fish hawk and the Fisher!"

She brings us fish—she brings us spring,
Good times, fair weather, warmth and plenty,
Fine stores of *shad, trout, herring*, bring,
Sheepshead and *drum* and *old-wives* dainty.
Yo ho, my hearts! let's seek the deep,
By every oar, and cheerly wish her,
Still as the bending net we sweep,
"God bless the Fish hawk and the Fisher!"

She rears her young on yonder tree,
She leaves her faithful mate to mind 'em,
Like us for fish she sails to sea,
And plunging, shews us where to find 'em.
Yo ho, my hearts! let's seek the deep,
Ply every oar, and cheerly wish her,
While the slow bending net we sweep,
"God bless the Fish hawk and the Fisher!"

We have noticed that these birds are very abundant at Harpswell, where they breed in great numbers. They build a nest on the tops of some lofty tree. Tae foundation and sides are laid up with large sticks, many of them an inch and a half in diameter. What they line it with we never saw, for, although we once took the trouble to climb up to some of them, we found when we got to them that they projected over so much that we could'nt get a peep inside, and where not a little annoyed by the snapping and pouncing of the old one's bills at us *rather too close to our ears.* There is a belief among some people that the fish hawk, while hovering over a fish, drops a peculiarly oily liquid on the water, which attracts the fish to the surface, when it descends upon and seizes it. Whether this is the fact or not we cannot say from any observation of our own.

Pruning Orchards.

MR. HOLMES:—I have thought that I might say something on the subject of orchards, and especially on triming them, that might be useful, as I see many orchards spoiled by trimming. The true and desirable shape of an apple tree, is the shape of an umbrella turned bottom upwards, and all the trimming, after that done in the nursery, ought to be done so as to contribute to that shape. The trimming in the nursery, to produce an upright shape, ought not to be continued much above five feet high. Small limbs may be trimmed almost any time in the year. As I have but little spare time, I have been in the habit of pruning my orchard in the month of April on the snow crust, when it may be done with great convenience in the forenoon; when it freezes nights, not because it is the best time to trim, but because I can do it best at that season, and it is a tolerably good time. The best time is, when the wounds made will have no cold weather to follow the cutting, and heal immediately on the wound being made. One horizontal limb will bear more fruit than many right up ones. The fact you knew before by your own experience, but you want often to be put in mind of it. Horizontal limbs taken off and right up ones left makes mischief in triming orchards. I am not attempting to write a disertation on orchard raising, for that has been done by Cox and Thacher, but I must say that if there was never a barrel of cider to be made again, there is no danger of raising too many apples for other uses. When fed to cattle and sheep in winter they are worth nearly as much as potatoes. Cut ten small limbs rather than one large one, and when you are obliged to cut a large limb, cut it close to the body of the tree and wrap it up with a rag and green cow dung that it may heal the sooner, and not canker and rot.

E. W.

Dairy Farmers.

MR. HOLMES:—It is thought by some that farming is rather a hard way to make money. But a grand fault with our farmers is, their want of *thinking*, some thinking is necessary in order to make farming a profitable business. It is now pretty generally believed that in our State of Maine we can grow all the necessaries and comforts of life sufficient to meet the wants of our people. But what shall we say of those farmers who *owe money?* Debt is an intolerable bondage. Indeed an honest industrious farmer who is driven hard for money might almost "move the gods to commiseration." But brother farmers, let us take courage "the times" will certainly grow better, and a little more calculating accompanied with industry, economy and energy, (understand by the term energy I mean putting into execution our plans without delay) and last though not least a *concentration* of effort by which the right kind of knowledge may be elicited, will place in our hands the means by which we may command our fortunes. Perhaps it is bad policy for a farmer to rely wholly or mainly upon one source only for his profit.—Every farmer should do something at raising pork, the sheep also, is a very profitable animal, but our business at this time is to throw out a few suggestions relative to the management of the cow. To obtain a good breed of cows is a subject which I hope will receive the *united* attention of the farmers of our State. A good is indeed good property, but a poor cow is not to be desired.

Now we will suppose a case—a farmer is in debt and is very desirous to clear himself of embarrassment. Let him fence off say eight or ten acres of his best grazing lands for a pasture for his cows. This may be done without great difficulty, labor or expense—a few thousand feet of hemlock boards with posts, spikes &c, will accomplish the enterprise. Let the field be fenced into about two equal parts; one field to be shut up that the grass may grow while the cows are to graze in the other. Do not overstock; three cows full fed with the fresh sweet grass will yield more net profit than a dozen half starved cows. Change the cows alternately from one enclosure to the other—let the grass grow two inches or more in height previous to turning them in to graze, and they will give milk in such abundance that it will "astonish the natives."

Again, the farmer must not forget to plough his cow pasture. A farmer may clear away the stumps and the stones (which should be put into stone wall. and all other obstructions to the plough and turn over the sward, sowing fresh grass seed, this will improve the pasture. No other crop but grass should be taken from the cow pasture unless manure be applied. The farmer may do ample justice to one acre in a year and clear away every obstruction to the plough.

Now butter and cheese are light articles to transport to market, and if *well made* will *always* command a good price. Let us *calculate* a little—Four good cows will in one year give a profit of $100, and I believe that three cows properly managed will give that amount of profit if of a superior quality. Now where is the farmer who can not support himself and family upon his farm independently of his butter and cheese? This will give a profit over and above expenditures of one hundred dollars per annum, which will in due time render a farmer of industrious and frugal habits so independent that he would not thank even the Pope to "kiss his great toe." But the business of butter and cheese making requires skill as well as labor, and N. England women and girls are good for something and no doubt they can make good butter and cheese. I have named skill, a little learning may be necessary for dairy women, certainly a little chemistry which treats of the *intimate* nature of substancesis wanted, a good share of common sense Our climate is well adapted to the business of making butter and cheese. It is said that the Bostonians prefer the butter and cheese made in Vermont to that made in our State. I do not wish to injure the business of the Vermont girls, but there is room enough for us all. Let us, gentlemen farmers, see to this business and raise the "*credit*" of our butter and cheese in the great markets.

J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford, Feb. 28, 1843.

Political Economy.

NO. 2.

"Equal to Boston."

"The first greal principles in the economy of our city, is that of *giving encouragement to its mechanics*, and to procure at home every article of prime necessity that can be profitably produced, is overlooked by many under the idea that home manufactures are not "equal to Boston."

"Let every man bear this in mind, and labor to support the industry of the city, and develope our home resources, and we shall find that most of the articles manufactured or produced in New England, can be obtained here, "equal to Boston."

To Mr. Thomas Phelps:—My text is taken from an Editorial article in the Bangor Courier under date of Nov. 30 1841. The writer goes on to enumerate certain manufactures, which to encourage, constitutes the "first grand principle in economy" and these I choose to quote as texts to my future numbers. The principle asserted in my text is not peculiarly the economy of Bangor, but is maintained by a certain class of writers, to be the first grand principle in the economy of this State. We must establish manufactories and encourage mechanics as the best means of furnishing a market for the produce of the farmer. Farmers are told and many believe, that the low price and dull sale of farm produce is owing to the want of manufacturing establishments and the encouragement of the mechanic arts. "Farmers must encourage home manufactures if they would have a good market for their produce," say these writers. These writers are professors of the "science of political economy." Is their teaching sound? Is the principle of my text true? Upon *what* principle can the farmer encourage the manufacturer and mechanic? To my mind, as at present advised there is but one way, by which one class of working men can encourage another, and that is upon the principle of *exchange.* The farmer cannot continue to buy of the mechanic, unless the mechanic directly or indirectly, will buy of him. The principles of economy are the same, whether applied to the individuals of a community as when applied to nations, secures a perfect reciprosity in trade. To secure this *reciprocity in trade*, between commercial nations, I have been led to believe, embraced all the "sublime mysteries" of the science of political economy. Reciprocity in trade between nations, is the same thing as a "fair trade" between individuals. Am I right in this? Then let us proceed.

The final object of all good government and all sound economy being to "secure the largest amount of human happiness in a given tract of country." Let us make Bangor the center, or market for all that tract of country which would naturally go there to market, and see how *sound* principles of political economy are carried out there. In order to secure human happiness in any tract of country it is necessary to provide a constant supply of certain articles necessary to sustain human life. These wants may be classed under these heads, namely, food, clothing, and lodging. These wants, in this climate, are indispensable and are supplied chiefly by agricultural labor. The demand for the productions of the mechanic arts, comes after the first wents are supplied, and are purchased by the *surplus* of the necessaries of life.

Bangor is a city located at the head of navigation on the Penobscot river, and has a population of about 8600 persons. Of this poplation 200 to 259 mechanics, and to include women and children, there are 1500 persons connected with,& dependent upon, the success of the mechanic arts. Back of Bangor there is an extensive tract of country embracing at present, some 80 to 100 towns and plantations, and when the whole tract is settled, about 300 towns, which must make Bangor their chief market. The population of this tract may be estimated at 60 to 80,000 persons, of whom 50,000, at least are devoted to Agriculture, or in the production of the necessaries of life. Before these 50,000 Agriculturists can *encourage* the mechanic, they must produce a surplus—something to spare after supplying their own wants. The most natural surplus for a farmer to produce, is food and clothing. His chief business being to produce these articles for his own and the use of his family, prudence and economy would dictate the production of a surplus. This surplus we will suppose to be wheat, which he takes to the Bangor market to *exchange* for the productions of the mechanic's art. Will they exchange? No! Country wheat flour is not quite "equal to Boston." For wheat, there is no sale in the Bangor market. Suppose the farmer produces a surplus of meat, will it *exchange* for what he wants? No! except so much as is wanted to eat fresh. Nearly all the salted meat is imported.

Suppose the farmer produces a surplus of wool, will it *exchange*? Not at all. For wool there is positively no sale.

As I shall have occasion to allude to this subject again and illustrate by figures, I will close this paper by relating an incident in my own experience. I became indebted during last summer to one of my neighbors in the sum of about six dollars. When the time of payment came the most pressing *want* of my creditor was bread. Money, if required, was only needed to be exchanged for flour. Not having the money I proposed to pay in good clear Black Sea Wheat at one dollar per bushel, and to carry the wheat to the city mill and return without any charge. This offer was indignantly rejected because "Black Sea Wheat" did not make white flour—it did not spend so well—and 300 lbs of good plump clean wheat was not worth so much as a barrel of southern flour of 196 lbs—and finally wheat flour was not quite "equal to Boston." I then proposed to furnish a few pounds by way of trial, because I had raised a small surplus of wheat, and I felt a desire to maintain its credit, partly on account of believing that I introduced the first bushel of Black Sea Wheat into this State; but this offer was rejected. Nothing but Southern flour would do. How was I to precure Southern Flour? My surplus wheat would neither sell or exchange for it. I had to resort to the cord wood lot, and draw green wood to Bangor, to a glutted market, to *exchange*, and to be exported for Baltimore flour, the produce of *slave labor* to be carted to Glenburn to feed a *town pauper!* My creditor had been for the last six years, and still is a town pauper. What will our friend Rolfe call this? A triumph of industry" over pauperism, or of pauperism over industry?

Hundreds and perhaps thousands of farmers in this distirct are constantly resorting to the cord-wood lot, and forced upon a glutted market, because farm produce will neither sell or pay a debt, or *exchange* for such articles as the farmer deems to be necessaries. And at the very time that I was performing the very *economical* operation above related, the wood buyers and wood coasters were holding public meetings in Bucksport and other places, and petitioning our "*patriotic politicians*" at Washington to protect *their interest* from the competition of the Blue noses of Novascotia. Does such a system as this "secure the greatest amount of human happiness in a given tract of country?" Is this what you call the *science* of political enconomy? If it is, you have rightly named it a sublime mystery.

A GLENBURN FARMER.

Chapter on Rocks.

NO. 2.

MR. HOLMES:—In a former communication I gave your readers a few hints on the value of rocks, —in this I will tell them how they may bring out and appropriate their value to their use.

Rocks are the bones of old mother earth, and a species of natural capital for the use of man. Of this capital every wise farmer in circumstances will avail himself, and thank God for having so plentifully stored his land with it. Only the delicate are afraid to handle rocks; they consider them of little importance, and thus despise one of the the best gifts of the Deity. The work of appropriating rocks to their legitimate use, in their judgment is to laborious; but a sounder and more liberal sentiment will soon prevail. Although we put no faith in Mr. Miller's prediction, a millenneum is doubtless approaching to be characterized by a great attention to, and perfection of, all useful arts. Mankind will then find that the best use gun powder was ever put to was the blasting of rocks. Their peaceful minds will be highly delighted at the idea of turning such a powerful instrument of destruction into an agent of utility. I trust they will make it so work among the rocks, as to provide materials of fence commensurate with any demand that may be made. Those flighty and unstable habits which are now so common will be changed into a sober Dutchmanlike industry. They will not then as now work simply for a supply of their wants, but for the pleasure of labor and business; for they will know, that if they attend to business with diligence and care, a supply of their wants will follow as a natural consequence of their industry. Every one will then feel anxious to do his part towards advancing and improving the face of his old mother earth. To make corn grow where huge rocks once cumbered the ground will be their chief aim; and often will they be successful in turning the morass and mountain into a fruitful field. The writer once knew a farmer of the right stamp; who by his conduct seemed to be full of faith in the coming of an agricultural millennium. His location was among the remantic and rock bound hills of Oxford county. There, at considerable distance from a neighbor, like the eagle he had built his nest among the rocks, and a strong nest it was, and plenty within its walls. The clover in the fields which he had cleared from rocks was enough to make the most social cow in the world feel emotions of pleasure, yea, and of pain too if she were to eat too much. These fields of four or five acres each resembled fortresses by reason of the strong wall which had been thrown, and the huge piles of rocks a little less than hay cocks held out the idea of shot for their defence. Here it was that an old son of Neptune, after having escaped many dangers of the sea had entrenched himself. And whether it was that the heaving upon rocks reminded him of heaving the anchor of a ship and thereby kept up an old habit of exertion I know not, but I was well assured that he and his boys liked the business well. He informed me that he and his boys thought they did but little at rock work in a season unless they broke chains enough to give the blacksmith a job worth ten dollars.

SENECA.

Winthrop, March 1842.

GOSHEN CHURN.

MR. HOLMES:—Will you be so obliging to a Dairy woman in Winthrop, as to request Dr. Bates to forward a drawing of one of their Goshen Churns through your paper, in which a dog or sheep churns their butter. It is believed that the Dr. can produce such a drawing as will aid an ingenious mechanic to make one, and thus save me much hard work. If he will be so accommodating I shall forever feel under obligation to him.

A DAIRY WOMAN.

TRY THE EXPERIMENT.

MR. HOLMES:—Will some of your correspondents try the following experiment, to wit: take six bushels of oats, more or less, and feed them to a fatting bullock a certain number of days, with suitable other keep—then take the same number of bushels of boiled potatoes and feed as above, and see on which the creature does best. I name boiled potatoes, as nothing improves so much by cooking as the murphy. Now it is my opinion that for stock, boiled murphes are worth as much, even pound for pound, as oats, 30 bushels of oats being the common yield, and 200 of potatoes. Weight of oats 30 lbs. potatoes double that. I have named bushel for bushel, but I think I might have named pound for pound. 200 bushels at 60 only, gives twelve thousand lbs. 30 bushels of oats at 30 lbs. gives 900. Notwithstanding I am an enemy to oat raising, let the above trial be made.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Cows and Pigs.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Suppose a cow, kept up and soiled the year through, eats 3 tons of hay, worth

eight dollars per ton,	$24,00
Has 2 quarts of Indian meal per day, worth 75 cents per bushel,	17,25
Cost of keep	$41,25
Gives 6 quarts of milk per day, worth 3 cents per quart,	65,70
Deduct cost of keep,	41,25
Profit,	$24,45

Manure worth the tender. Notwithstanding this profit in keeping a cow, there are two house keepers in a certain village in this vicinity, who have families to maintain by their daily labor, and who are grumbling most every time you meet them about hard times, money scarce, &c. that keep neither a cow nor a pig, but throw all their refuse swill, &c. away or give it to a neighbor who knows a thing or two, not by guessing, but by using his pen. If every house keeper were to keep a cow and a pig would not their gardens be very much improved? I write for thinkers in cities and villages.

A. B.

Poultry.

Poultry, from the French *poulet.* The term includes all the domesticated birds raised for the table; fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, and Guinea fowls. All these fowls, may be made very profitable to farmers by proper care and feeding but not otherwise. In Canada fowl-yards cannot be made use of in winter, but they are necessary for the fowls during the spring, summer, and fall, and should be attached to every fowl-house. There are certain seasons that it is very desirable the farmer should be able to confine fowls, and this can only be done where there are suitable houses and yards. Fowls of every description, are much more profitable when provided with a fowl-house and yard, than when suffered to go at large. We submit the following selection made from the article "Poultry" in the Penny Cyclopædia:—

"Those who intend to rear fowls or any kind of poultry should have a distinct yard, perfectly sheltered and with a warm aspect, well fenced, and secure from thieves and vermin, and sufficiently inclined to be always dry, and supplied with sand or ashes for the cocks and hens to roll in, an operation necessary to disengage their feathers from vermin—running water should be especially provided: for the the want of water, of which all poultry are fond, produces constipation of the bowels and inflammatory diseases; and for geese and ducks bathing is an indispensable luxury. A contiguous field is also necessary for free exercise, as well as for the supply of grubs and grass to the geese. The fowl-house should be dry, well roofed, and fronting the South, and, if practicable at the back of a stove or stables; warmth being conducive to health and laying, though extreme heat has the contrary effect. It should be furnished with two small lattice windows, that can be opened and shut at pleasure, at opposite ends, for ventilation, which is frequently necessary; and the perches should be so arranged, that one row of roosting fowls should not be directly above another.

A house twenty feet long and twelve feet wide, may be made to accommodate 150 hens at roost. The plan is simply this:—The first roosting perch (rounded a little at the upper angles only, for gallinaceous fowls cannot keep a firm hold on perfectly cylindrical supporters) should be placed lengthways and rest on tressels in each end wall, six feet from the front wall, and at a convenient height, which must depend upon the elevation of the house from the floor, which may be formed of plank, that can be easily swept. Another perch should be fixed ladderways above this, but ten inches nearer to the back wall, and so on, until there are four of these perches like the steps of a ladder when properly inclined, but with a sufficient distance between the wall and the upper one, to allow the poultry-maid to stand conveniently upon when she has occasion to examine the nests, which it is her duty to do every day at least once, and in the forenoon. The highest of those she can reach by standing on a stool or stepladder. By this contrivance the hens when desirous of reaching the nests, have no occasion to fly but merely to pass from one stick or perch to another. If the size and form of the house permit, a similar construction may be made on the opposite side, care being taken to have an open space in the middle of the room, and a sufficiently wide passage for the attendant to pass along the walls. It is not at all required to have as many nests as hens, because they have not occasion to occupy them at the same time; and besides, they are so far from having a repugnance to lay in a common receptical, that the sight of an egg stimulates them to lay. It is however true that the most secluded and darkest nests, are those which the hens prefer.

The nests if built in the wall, are in tiers from the bottom to the top, the lowest being about three feet from the ground, and a foot square. If the laying-chambers consists of wooden boxes, they are usually furnished with a ledge which is very convenient for the hens when rising. But the best receptacles for the eggs are those of basket-work as they are cool in summer, and can easily be washed—they ought to be fastened not directly to the wall, as is generally the case, but to boards fixed in it by hooks, well clenched, and with a little roof to cover the rows of baskets. They will thus be isolated, to the great satisfaction of the hen, which delights in the absence of all disturbing influences when laying. All the ranges of nests should be placed checque-wise, in order that the inmates when coming out may not startle those immediately under. Those designing to hatch should be near the ground (where instinct teaches the hen to choose her seat), and so arranged that the hen can easily enter them without disturbing the eggs. Wheaten or rye straw is the most approved of for the bedding being cooler than hay, and less subject to produce lice in the hens, which often annoy them."—*British American Cultivator.*

Blazing the Eyes of the Deer.

On a recent visit of an old friend, he made me acquainted with a mode of procuring venison in Alabama that was new to me. He said that during the fall and winter seasons, he could at any time procure as much fresh deer meat as he wanted, with very little trouble, without hounds or traps, by blazing their eyes.

His description is as follows:—"I always keep fresh venison on hand," said he, "and when my stock is running low, I go to my pine wood pile and select out some pine knots full of turpentine, put my gun in order, and when the night has fairly closed in I repair to the usual haunts of the deer in the neighborhood, taking along a man to assist with a small dark lanthorn. On reaching the woods we light a pine knot, which is fastened to the end of a pole about ten feet long, which I put behind me over my shoulder and proceed against the wind, carrying the loaded gun in the other hand.

"The deer on seeing the light approach, comes to a stand, and looks steadily at the light. As I am in advance of the burning torch, the animal cannot see me, and however timid, may be approached very near. When fifteen or twenty paces distant their eyes reflect the light, and, except they are larger, shine like those of a cat when seen by candle light. The deer never offer to flee from a light when judiciously approached; and the distance being short, it is a point blank shot, as aim is taken right between the eyes.

"Ten days ago," said my friend, "within four miles of my residence, in the course of two hours, we hung up five deer, which were all I wanted, or that I could use before the meat would spoil."

The hanging up, he said, was thus:—When he shot, the deer was taken by his man, and suspended to the branch of a tree, that neither a panther or wolf should carry him off in their absence. When they had hung up what they wanted, they returned on their own trail, and after taking out the entrails, shouldered their deer each, and proceeded home, the man returning the following morning and one by one bringing the balance.

The deer are still quite plenty in the greater portion of the State of Alabama, and may be shot with little trouble, or purchased at a very low price. The taste of the meat is peculiar, and to those unacquainted, it is not at first esteemed. But the taste formed, in early or after life, all other kinds of meat give place to it. Our young Shakespears may have their fill of deer killing without molestation, or complaint from any one, and the planters can have, without money, plenty as good fat haunches as wealth can elsewhere procure.

SYLVUS.

The Honey Bee.

At the eighth Agricultural meeting holden at the State House in Boston, HENRY W. OLIVER of Salem delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on the nature, habits and usefulness of the Honey Bee, a synopsis of which we take from the Boston Journal, as follows:—

He commenced his lecture with a description of the qualities of the bee, which had attracted universal attention, by its watchful sagacity, and its boldness in defence of its home. Linnæus describes 55 kinds of bees—70 kinds had been described in France—and in England no less than 220 had been noticed. Of these the *honey bee* had attracted the greatest attention, by its singular instinct, and the valuable products of its industry. It was spoken of in the Bible. Palestine, the promised land, is described as a land overflowing with milk and honey; it also forms the subject of Sampson's riddle, and the curse of Jonathan. The ideas entertained by the ancients on this subject, were various and contradictory. Some thought that bees had their origin in the flowers—others, that they came from putrescent flesh—and others attributed to them medicinal qualities equal to a Matchless Sanative. Col. Oliver said, that Virgil, Butler, Bevan, Linnæus, and other writers, agreed in dividing a hive into three classes—the *drones*, or males—and the *working* bees. The queen bee was of a dark brown color above, and of a greenish hue beneath. She had three eyes, with a more taper body than the working bee; her wings were shorter, as she had little occasion for flight, as her food was brought to her, rendering it unnecessary for her to seek it; her legs were unfurnished with grooves, her probocis was short, and her sting was short and curved; she was of a gentle disposition, unless troubled by a rival, in which case she maintained her authority at the cost of hard fighting. Her office was to lay eggs, which according to Huber, amount to the immense number of 12,000 in the months of April and May. Other writers on this subject had given the number of eggs as high as 24,000 in a season, and even as high as 100 000; which was not surprising, when it was remembered that the white ant would lay 86,000 eggs in one day. The royal cells of the hive, which were much larger than those of either the drone or the worker, were of a cylindrical shape, a little larger at one end than at the other, and depend from the

comb like stalactites, so that the larva had its head downward; and the egg was of an oval shape. Col. Oliver had remarked that when the cells were full of eggs, and the queen attempted to place one unsuccessfully, and it came within the reach of the workers, it was devoured with great avidity; he had never seen any exception to that rule. It was a matter of doubt with him whether they ever made any cocoons, as he had never been able to discover any, though his observations were made under favorable circumstances. The royal eggs required three days to hatch—in five days it passed to a worm, and was enclosed in its cell, where it became a nymph—and was perfected in sixteen days, when it came forth a queen.

As soon as the young queen is fit to assume the reins of government, the old queen abdicates her throne, and accompanied by a swarm of workers and drones, leaves the hive and forms another colony. The theory that a colony of bees can supply themselves with a queen from their own number, has been abundantly proved by Huber and other writers, down to the present time. The loss of a queen is always discovered in a short time by the colony, who express their grief by a peculiar hum, and great agitation. They soon become quiet, and selecting one of the common workers, they place her in an enlarged cell, which, as she grows, they continue to enlarge, feeding her on a kind of food appropriated to the nourishment of royal larvas only; and the elected monarch continues to grow until having attained her full and proper size, she comes out and is immediately recognized as the queen. The workers then gather around her, forming a ring, with their heads pointing towards her, and then gently pass their legs caressingly over her body.

When she moves, the ring is opened, and the workers disperse. In walking over the comb, if the queen stops, the same ceremony invariably takes place if she is a fertile queen—if she is not, there is no notice taken of her. Their love of the queen appears to be founded on the fact that she is the life of the colony, for without her control, they would leave the hive and perish—a point which he illustrated with pleasing anecdotes of their affection. It has been said, and justly so,

"First of the throng, and foremost of the whole,
One stands confest the sovereign and the soul."

Col. Oliver then spoke of the *drones*, or males, who were the lazy people of the hive; they were the "gentlemen at large," and very portly gentlemen too, going to rest at four o'clock P. M., and rising at ten in the morning. They existed in the proportion of two to one of the workers; were larger in size than the queen, and slow both in flight and fight, having no sting; their body is of a cylindrical form, as deep as it is broad, and is covered by their wings; their eyes are likewise large and full. Their cells are larger and deeper than those of the workers; twenty-four days elapse from the laying of the egg, until the birth of the drone.

The only labor ever performed by the drone, was to force himself through the wax door of his cell into existence; he died early—sometimes in July, but generally in August or September, when they were put to death by the workers, indiscriminately. In this operation the sting was not used; they were seized near the root of the wing, and the thorax and abdomen separated.

The *workers*, or unproductive females, are smaller than either the queen or drone, being about half an inch in length. They have six legs, of a black color—the two hind legs, on the outside, contain a small hollow, or *basket*, as it is called, in which the honey is carried. The sting of a bee consists of two bearded darts in a sheath; these darts are protruded from the sheath, previous to the sting being inflicted, and forced about the tenth of an inch into the skin, the sheath is immediately forced over them, and the poison injected; an attempt is then made to withdraw the darts, which is usually unsuccessful, and the loss of them causes the death of the bee. The time from the laying of the egg to the appearance of the working bee, is twenty-one days. The number of bees in a hive has been estimated at from 20 to 150,000. They do not stray a great distance from home, seldom going beyond three or four miles. The bee was not a sucking insect; its proboscis was similar to an elephant's. It took its food like a dog or cat, by lapping it up. It was generally allowed that the inhabitants of a hive have their appropriate duties to perform. The workers build the hive and raise the family, guarding the entrance to it night and day. When an insect is added to it, the workers give it to that class to which it belongs.

There appears to be one class to which is entrusted the task of ventilation, which is a very difficult one, as the draft of air was created by a vibratory motion of the wings. The opinion that bees do not cluster during the night, Col. Oliver pronounced incorrect, as any person with a properly constructed hive could see. Their food is principally gathered from flowers, fruit and forest trees; the poplar and willow affording them the most abundant supply of propolis. The pollen collected from the flowers, is carried to the hive and dropped, the task of stowing it away being left to another class, called *lumpers*. The wax of which the comb was formed, is a secretion from honey, produced in from 24 to 26 hours.

He then spoke of the swarming of bees, the cause of which, he thought, was a want of room and ventilation. A great bustle is created in the hive previous to swarming; the drones are on the wing and are very noisy, and the workers give utterance to a peculiar hum; they rush out in a body and spread apart, then gradually gather together, clustering around the queen, who usually alights on a fence or on the limb of a tree. That is the time to secure the treasure. A hive should then be placed over them, into which they will gradually crawl. They are quite harmless when swarming, using their sting but rarely. He related an anecdote of a gentleman in England, who was in his garden one morning, with a girl, when a swarm of bees rushed from the hive. In a short time they were observed to gather around the girl's head, on which they finally alighted. The gentleman gently brushed them aside until he found the queen, when he placed at a distance, when the swarm left the girl's head and neck to seek their queen. On examination, it was found that the young lady had not been stung by them. It was customary in this country, and some parts of England, when bees are swarming, for people to make a noise to induce them to alight; this, he thought, was all nonsense, as they would alight without it. The model of a hive was exhibited and explained, which he informed the meeting was not patented, and was at their service.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. * * * The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, *are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.*—Everett.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

Equal Rights. No. 2.

MR. HOLMES:—It is a notorious fact that the interests of the producing classes in this country have been shamefully overlooked.—The only inquiry among those who have held the reins of government, has been,—How shall we best conciliate the favor and influence of certain spirits in the community and maintain our party ascendency? Seldom soaring so high as to enquire,—How shall we best promote the good of the great whole?—

The truth is, the great majority have been most essentially bamboozled by high sounding professions of interest in the welfare of the "*hard fisted yeomanry*," while at the same time their philanthropy extends not beyond, one I—dea.

That we have been thus duped, is our own fault, we have the power, and do place whom we please in our service, and if our interests are not promoted it must be because the self-interests of our servants are not so essentially incorporated with our own as they should be; for be assured that man is the same selfish animal now, that he has ever been, and we may therefore safely calculate that our public servants while in office will look out well for that interest to which they are more particularly attached when out of office.

Such being the fact, founded as it is upon the first law of our nature. Does it become us who get our living, (emphatically in these times) by the sweat of our face, longer to submit to the *misrule* of those who have little or no interest in common with our own. Much complaint has justly been made of the undue preponderance of professional influence.

It may not be improper here to enquire how it happens that such a State of things came to exist, how have they acquired superior influence among their fellow citizens? Is it because of their superior wisdom—learning or more extensive reading?—we think not; for we are confident that many of other classes, who are passed by as mere things, by them, are able to teach them their A B C's in all else save perhaps there particular profession; How then comes it? In this wise. They have so well attended to their own interests while *in office*, that it requires but a vesmall portion of their time in professional service, to afford them a living, far more comfortable than we can aspire to, though we labor hard from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same; and being necessarily located in places of popular resort, the balance of time is past in *improving* their conventional powers, by inquiring after the health of all comers to mill—to the grocery, and to the mechanics shop,—being *deeply* interested in their crops, in their business and in their *politics*, not forgetting to inquire after Mrs. —— and the *babies*. In this way, and from the fact that their professional services call them from home often, to visit their fellow citizens there is a better acquaintance maintained between themselves and the citizens generally, than can subsist between individuals remotely situated, and whose business seldom calls them from home. This is *one* of the greatest, if not the greatest cause which gives them so large a share of influence in proportion to their relative importance in community.

In addition to these they are greater adepts in party management, in *this we yield them the palm*. Habituated to declamation, mystification, and a play upon words, they are well prepared to lead (if they are so disposed) the less reflecting in any way they please, thereby making them mere tools for the accomplishment of their own private ends.

Another course which has conspired to raise the professionals above their proper sphere, is the erroneous light in which the professions have been held by the public. They have been considered more *honorable* than other callings, and for the simple reason, it is the only road to honorable stations in public service.

It is high time that this charm were broken and men and measures judged of according to their intrinsic value in community. Of what value then are the several professions, verily, "they toil not neither do they spin," except street yarn. The world was never benefited to the amount of one penny by all the professions since the flood, (I trust I am understood, I speak of the professions, not of those who practice them.) They are mere nessesary excrescences which attach to the body politic and draw their support from the moral, physical and pecuniary diseases of society.—The whole need not a physician but they that are sick."

What then is the duty of the producing mass of community, in view of the present depression under which you labor. What but to arise and assume your long neglected rights. You upon whom the whole burden of supporting the government devolves; awake to your interests, if you neglect them you have learned by past experience that none will care for them. Select such men for your servants whose interests are so identified with your own that they cannot promote ther own, without equally securing yours.

Those who know by experience what it is to sweat to raise cash to pay your taxes; and thus cause "good to come out of evil" by turning to good account that principle implanted in our nature which seeks its own before another's good.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

All the ways of a man are clean in his own eyes: but the Lord weigheth the spirit.—Prov. xvi—2.

MR. HOLMES:—The President of the United States thinks his ways are clean when he receives 25,000 thousand dollars a year They are certainly so in his own eyes as the present incumbent will say, for others have done it before him. Justices of the United States nine in number have a salary of $4500 each; the Judges of the Supreme court have $40,000 salary; Attorney General $4000; the pay of a Captain in service is $4500 per annum, and the officers of the army have the like extravagant pay. Nor do we find it any better when we look into the pay of the several Secretaries' pay, and when we look into the pay of the officers of our own State do we find it much better. Judges $1800 each, Secretary of State $900, Treasurer $900, and so on; all this is right and clean, it was so in the days of Solomon, he said as above, "all the ways of a man are clean in his own eyes, but the the Lord weigheth the spirits Suppose the above to be true, and let my son work hard at common labor, for one hundred dollars a year, which is more than he can command now and get his money, and with half an eye any one can see the result. Rich and poor with all its consequences is the case as sure as life, and yet the common people hold the power to provide the remedy. Oh shame that they will be so duped. Rise in your majesty, come forward to the ballot box, and save yourselve from ruin. The large salaries are but so many bribes for defamation and corception, and do we not now see the consequences so plainly as to convince every one and any one. All who desire a reformation, come up to the work. Oh patriotism where art thou? Oh honesty where art thou? You my fellow citizens, are more in danger than you were in the hottest days of the American revolution, and your danger is that you do not see it—That you are at your ease talking about details. The axe must be laid at the root of the tree or no good will be effected. We have long talked about details to no purpose, we must come up to the work and not suffer a little conversation about an economical administration to stupify us. Nothing short of reducing all salaries to the standard of the price of crops and labor will answer my purpose or your purpose. You need not fear that you cannot get better men, even the best of men at half the pay. It has been said that board is high at Washington. Congress had as good have been passing laws to reduce the price of board as to have spent their time in talking about many which they have passed. It would be a less hardship than the soldiers in the revolution endured, if they were to bed and board in common. Tax the poor or I cannot be happy! will you bear that, then are you fit for slaves. This is no party politics, not one word about who shall govern, that is the ground work of all party politics. Farmers and mechanics, will you be slaves? settle the question each for yourselves. Many say what can I do? You can do as much as any man perhaps. Let all act and the work is done. Use your influence that all shall act.

E. W.

Philosophy in Sport.

CHAPTER VI.

(Continued.)

'You may then congratulate yourself,' observed Mr. Seymour; 'that you have escaped before the *fall of the leaf*: but what has put them in motion? some fresh *breeze*, I suppose.'

'They have been amusing me,' replied the vicar, 'with the birth, parentage, education, and adventures of a Major Snapwell, who has just taken up his abode at Ivy Cottage. After this topic was discussed, they reverted to the old story of village education, and told me, in pretty *broad* terms, that my contumacy should be visited by all the evils their spleen could devise.'

'Their discourse then,' said Mr. Seymour, 'was just as *broad as it was long*'

'What! at your old vice again?'

'Well; I shall, doubtless, soon meet with my punishment; I am sure to receive *poetical* justice from your hands; a line at this moment hangs ever me; hey, my friend, do you understand me?'

'Mr, Twaddleton either did not comprehend or would not notice this last *jeu d'esprit*, but proceeded to state that he had no sooner escaped from the aforesaid quicksands, than he encountered *Polyphemus*. Our readers may perhaps, wonder who this *Polyphemus* could have been; we must therefore inform them that Mr. Twaddleton, whose ideas were always tinctured with classical colouring, had bestowed this appellation upon the renowned Dr. Doseall, because, as he said, his practice was, like the Cyclops, *strong but blind*,; and Mr. Seymour declared that the similitude was even more perfect than the vicar had contemplated, for he observed that he certainly fattened upon the unhappy victims who fell within his clutches. With all our respect for the liberality of Mr. Seymour, and the kind-heartedness of the vicar, we must, in justice to this respectable son of Esculapius, express our disapprobation at so unprovoked a sarcasm. We admit that Dr. Doseall, after the example of other celebrated physicians, had one sovereign remedy, which he administered in every disease; but what of that? he was often successful in his cures, that is to say, his patients sometimes recovered *after* they had taken his physic, and is not that the test conventionally received in proof of the skill or ignorance of greater physicians than Dr. Doseall? Nor can we persuade ourselves into the belief that a doctor who faithfully adheres to one single remedy is less likely to be right, than those restless spirits who are eternally coquetting with all the preparations of the Pharmacopœia, without ever remaining steady to any one of them. It has been truly remarked that the clock which stands still, and points steadily in one direction, is certain of being right twice in the twenty-four hours, while others may keep going continually wrong. Being ourselves no doctors, we merely throw out this hint for the consideration of those who are learned in such matters; but we beg the pardon of our readers for this disgressien.

'Well,' said Mr. Seymour, 'I am, at all events, rejoiced to see our *Trojan* in safety' after such perilous adventures; and I hope that he is now prepared to set sail again with us, on a new voyage of discovery. I have been engaged,' continued he, 'in explaining the nature of elasticity. and I now propose to exhibit an experiment, in further illustration of the subject. Here,' cried Mr. seymour, as he removed a small piece of apparatus from a box which stood on the table, 'is a toy, at which the sternest philosopher, nay even Heraclitus of weeping memory, could not refrain laughing.'

He then displayed a small ball of Indian Rubber, on which was painted an exact resemblance of the worthy vicar, executed under the direction of Mr. Seymour, by that inimitable artist, George Cruikshank. The ball was connected with an air syringe, by which it was easily distended. It gradually increased in magnitude as the inflation proceeded, and the countenance of the vicar progressively enlarged to the size of the full moon; without the least alteration in the character or expression of its features.

'I declare,' cried Mr. Seymour, 'the vicar *improves upon acquaintance.*'

'True,' replied Mrs. Seymour, 'but not without the aid of your *puffing*.'

The countenance had, after a short time, swelled to ten times its original dimensions: the children deafened Mr. Seymour with their shouts, and the good-humoured clergyman was actually convulsed with laughter. Mr. Seymour now turned the stop-cock; the bladder became smaller, and the features underwent a corresponding diminution, until they once again assumed their original dimensions.

"You perceive, my dear sir,' said Mr. Seymour, "that I make you look small again.'

'That,' replied the vicar, 'is by no means an unusual effect of your jokes.'

'There was one point in the exhibition, faithfully characteristic of the vicar.' observed Mrs. Seymour.

'And pray, madam, may I be permitted to inquire what that may have been?'

'Its elasticity,' replied Mrs. Seymour: 'of which we must all acknowledge that you possess a no small proportion.'

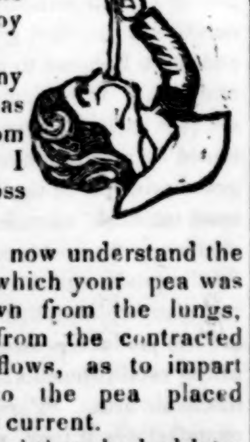
'Now Tom,' exclaimed his father, 'explain the nature of the exhibition you have just witnessed.'

'The bladder was highly elastic, it therefore yielded to the pressure of the air, and became distended. As soon, however, as the pressure was removed, the air was driven out with force, and the particles of the Indian rubber returned to their former condition. But I observed one circumstance which I do not exactly understand,' said Tom; 'when you first turned the stop-cock, the air rushed out with great violence, and the ball diminished very rapidly: but it gradually slackened, until, at length, the bladder could scarcely be seen to contract,'

'I rejoice to find that you were so observant,' said his father. 'The effect you noticed depended upon a general law of elasticity in elastic bodies, in the recovery of their form from a state of compression, after the removal of the compressing force, exert a greater power at first than at last, so that the whole progress of restoration is a *retarded motion*.

'I will now,' continued Mr. Seymour, 'exhibit an experiment in illustration of *momentum*; you, no doubt, remember that velocity makes up for weight; although, therefore, a fluid, as air or water, may in a state of quiescence be unable to support a body, yet, by giving it a certain velocity, it may acquire a sustaining power. I have, here, several gilded pith-balls, through one of which I have run two pins, at right angles to each other; the naked points, you perceive, are defended with sealing-wax, to prevent any mischief that might arise from their accidentally coming into contract with your face. By means of the brass tube (the stem of a tobacco-pipe will answer the same purpose,) I shall produce a current of air by my breath, and you will observe that the little ball will continue to dance as if unsupported.'

Mr. Seymour then placed the pith-ball at the end of the pipe, and, inserting its other extremity in his mouth, blew out the ball which immediately rose in the air, and continued to float about for several seconds, he then drew in his breath, and caught it with much address, on one of its points; and in this manner, alternately floating and catching It. did he continue to delight the wondering group for several minutes.



Tom received the tube and ball from the hand of his father, and soon succeeded in playing with it. Observe, gentle reader, the address with which the boy manages it.

'This reminds me of my pea-shooter,' said Tom, as he removed the tube from his mouth, 'with which I have often shot a pea across the play-ground.'

'Exactly; and you will now understand the nature of the force by which your pea was projected. The air blown from the lungs, gains such momentum from the contracted channel in which it flows, as to impart considerable velocity to the pea placed within the influence of its current.

Mrs. Seymour observed that she had lately read in Waterton's Wanderings in South America, 'a very interesting account of the Indian blow-pipe, which the natives of Guiana emply as an engine for projecting their poisoned arrows, and which owes its power to the principle of which Mr. Seymour had just spoken, and its unerring accuracy to the skilful address of the Indian who uses it.(10)

(10.) "When a native of Macoushi goes in quest of feathered game. or other birds, he seldom carries his bow and arrows. It is the *blow-pipe* he then uses. This extraordinary tube of death, is perhaps one of the greatest natural curiosities in Guiana. It is not found in the country of Macoushi. Those Indians tell you that it grows to the south-west of them, in the wilds which extend betwixt them and the Rio Negro. The reed must grow to an amazing length, as the part the Indians use is from ten to eleven feet long, and no tapering can be perceived in it. one end being as thick as the other; It is of a bright yellow colour, perfectly smooth both inside and out. It grows hollow; nor is there the least appearance of a knot or joint throughout the the whole extent. The natives call it *ourah*. This, of itself, is too slender to answer the end of a blow-pipe; but there is a species of palma, larger and stronger. and common in Guiana, and this the Indians make use of as a case, in which they put the *ourah*. It is brown, susceptible of a fine polish, and appears as if it had joints five or six inches from each other. It is called *samourah*, and the pulp inside is easily extracted, by steeping it for a few days in water. Thus the ourah and samourah, one within the other, form the blow-pipe of Guiana. The end which is applied to the mouth is tied round with a small silk-grass cord, to prevent its splitting; and the other end, which is apt to strike against the ground, is secured by the seed of the acuero fruit, cut horizontally through the middle, with a hole made in the end, through which is put the extremity of the blow-pipe. It is fastened on with string on the outside, and the inside is filled up with wild bees-wax. The arrow is from nine to ten inches long. It is made out of the leaf of a species of palm tree, called *cancourtle*, hard and brittle, and pointed as sharp as a needle. About an inch of the pointed end is poisoned with the *wourah*. The other end is burnt, to make it still harder, and wild cotton is put round it for about an inch and a half. It requires considerable practice to put on this cotton well. It must just be large enough to fit the hollow tube, and taper off to nothing downwards. They tie it on with a thread of the silk grass, to prevent its slipping off the arrow.

"The Indians have shown great ingenuity in making a quiver to hold the arrows. It will contain from five to six hundred. * * x *

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With a quiver of poised arrows slung over his shoulder, and with his blow-pipe in his hand, in the same position as a soldier carries his musket, see the Macoushi Indian advancing towards the forest in quest of powises, marondis, waracabas, and other feathered game.

"These generally sit high up in the tall and tufted trees, but still are not out of the Indian's reach; for his blow-pipe, at its greatest elevation, will send an arrow 300 feet. Silent as midnight he steals under them, and so cautiously does he tread the ground, that the fallen leaves rustle not beneath his feet. His ears are open to the least sound, while his eye keen as that of the lynx, is employed in finding out the game in the thickest shade. Often he imitates their cry, and decoys them from tree to tree, till they are within range of his tube. Then taking a poisoned arrow from his quiver, he puts it in the blow-pipe, and collects his breath for the fatal puff. About two feet from the end through which he blows; there are fastened two teeth of the acouri, and these serve him for a sight. Silent and swift the arrow flies, and seldom fails to pierce the object at which it is sent. Sometimes the wounded bird remains in the same tree where it was shot, and in three minutes falls down at the Indian's feet. Should he take wing, his flight is of short duration, and the Indian, following the direction he has gone, is sure to find him dead. It is natural to imagine that, when a slight wound only is inflicted, the game will make its escape. Far otherwise; the woorah poison almost instantaneously mixes with blood or water, so that if you wet your finger, and dash it along the poisoned arrow in the quickest manne possible, you are sure to carry off some of the poison. Though three minutes generally elapse before the convulsions come on in the wounded bird, still a stupor evidently takes place sooner, and this stupor manifests itself by an apparent unwillingness in the bird to move.

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"The Indian, on his return home, carefully suspends his blow pipe from the top of his spiral roof; seldom placing it an oblique position, lest it should receive a cast."—WATERTON'S *Wandering's in South America*, p. 58.

(To be continued.)

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Letter from our Associate Editor.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25, 1843.

Although the old adage is, and ever must be *true*, that time flies and waits for no man, it can no longer be said, even in spring time, that *winter* flies; for wherever you travel, east, west, north or south winter stands obstinately in the way of every body, and is too truly—

"Winter reposing in the lap of spring."

Between New York city and this city, the sight of snow is every where present, averaging several inches in depth, and at intervals on the road side it lays piled in drifts that would do no no discredit to "way down east." The weather is cold, chilly and freezing, as is manifested by the icicles that form many inches in length, every night, and some altogethes too dense to be melted by the active rays of a long day's sun. The hay crop and fodder for stock of the last year, having been already quite consumed through New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, as I am told, this unusual body of snow, and protracted cold weather are causing no inconsiderable distress among the farmer. And as comparatively few provide any thing like comfortable shelter for their stock, trusting mainly to the sun, and a supply of food for a defense against cold, similar exposure now to snow and cold, as in winter, without equally good fodder, produces a revolution in the condition of the farmer's stock very suddenly, and of a magnitude that is truly serious. I am not, however, at all given to distrust the ways of Providence in any matters that concern man or beast, for most of its visitations of affliction, out of the ordinary course of its laws and influences, fall upon the extravagancies of man, or affect him in in his excesses, rather than upon his necessities and indispensable comforts. The beast that suffers, rather suffers from his conventional, than his natural relations to man, and if he shares of his master's prosperity, it is morally right that he should bear proportionally or while bearable, the same master's adversity.

Here, as elsewhere, the comet is darting through the wide deep and fathomless space that is open to view from our little planet, is beginning to be recognized as a *comet*, notwithstanding the idea was ridiculed when first advanced by our eastern presses. Even the astronomer in the juvenile ? national ? observatory at this place, pronounced it at first only a zodiacal light, and not a comet! As, however, it has come quite unexpectedly upon the savans of our country, its character and determination give rise to much speculation. And as ours is an age when humbuggery of every name and nature finds willing votaries, it is not surprising that blind superstition and fanaticism improves the opportunity of making this new comer auxiliary to the furtherance of their ends. But, to the enlightened mind, its appearance, is but an incentive to admiration, not to apprehension. Intelligence sees new life, new beauty, new glory, in every new developement of nature and creation, not violence, destruction and death to the hopes and welfare of man, as gloomy ignorance fails not to do. Campbell, the poet in illustrating the unknown wanderings of the human soul ere it returns to the bosom of its great Creator,, vividly describes the eccentric course of the Comet, thus:—

"Soul of the just! companion of the dead!
'Where is thy home, and whither art thou fled?
'Back to its heavenly source thy being goes,
'Swift as the Comet wheels to whence it rose,
'Doomed on its airy course awhile to burn,
'And doomed, like thee, to travel and return.
'From planet wheel'd to planet more remote,
'It visits realms beyond the reach of thought;
'Yet turning homeward, when its course is run,
'Curbs the red yoke and mingles with the Sun."

Having been in this city only a few hours, I have no local intelligence of interest to communicate.

Little else, however, than political events transpire here, and as there are a hundred rumors of events always floating for every one that happens, or, in other words, a hundred times more of prophecies than of realities to verify them, it would only be adding to the list of the former, were I to repeat what is to be heard here, of changes in the Cabinet, removals from and appointments to office, political hopes, feelings, opinions, friendships, enmities and the et ceteras that appertain to politics. All I would venture in this wise to say, at this time, would be, in imitation of the American Almanac makers—*"look out for windy weather and squalls about this time."*

Among the periodical publications that are full of promise of usefulness to the country, I have met on my way hither with one commenced with the present year in the city of N. York by, J STRINGER, 155 Broadway, under the title of "THE FOREIGN CULTIVATOR." It is a republication from Foreign periodicals, of the richest and choicest, & most instructive articles on Farming, gardening and Horticulture. Each number, monthly, contains *thirty two* large octavo pages, embellished with engravings, at the price of 18¾ cents per number, or two dollars per annum, in advance. I have perused the January and February numbers of this work, and find them replete with instruction, and characterized by a sound judgment in the selection and variety of their articles. I sincerely desire for the work and its conductors, long life and prosperity, and accord to it and them a greeting of welcome wherever and whenever I shall meet either.

On my return homeward, I intend making my acquaintance with the Farmers Encyclopedia, which is a new work, the republication of which has recently been commenced in Philadelphia, and is highly spoken of by good judges; also several new publications which I see advertised in New York, pertaining to agriculture, and from which I doubt not may be drawn much that will interest our discriminating readers.

There seems no longer to be wanting any variety of evidence which a variety of the productions of the press can furnish, that the science of practical agriculture is taking rank among the first and most interesting sciences of the day. The press not only teems all over our own country with new works of elaborate investigation, and with new periodicals, upon agriculture, but the highest order of Reviews and the formidable Quarterlies are beginning to discuss the theory and practice of agricultural knowledge, and receive it into the companionship of the other learned, and popular, and fashionable pursuits that are worthy of their special guardianship. I have now lying before me the Southern Quarterly Review for January; which has an article of this description, running through no less than sixteen pages. The Review, whether successfully or not I have not had time to peruse his article with sufficient attention to express a judgment, breaks a lance with the chemical theory put forth in Mr. Dana's Muck Manual, from which will at least come the benefit to the public, as we trust, of a critical and instructive reply thro' some channel, from either Mr. Dana or some disciple of his theory. The Review says;—

"Dr. Dana's work is in some respects an odd affair, and much of its contents is in strict accordance with its title, quaint and unlooked for. At the same time that we award with pleasure to Dr. Dana uncommon industry in the investigation of New subjects, and bringing to bear on the interests he advocates many new facts, we must differ from him *in toto* on some of his principles. As examples of some ten or twelve fundamental principles of Agricultural chemistry laid down, we select the following, of which there is scarcely one that does not require modification at least, and some of them, we believe are absolutely erroneous.

1. "There is one rock, consequently one soil. —p. 10.

2. "Rocks do not affect the vegetation that covers them."—p. 11.

3. "Rocks have not formed the soil that covers them."—p. 20.

4. "All soil contains enough of lime, alkali, and other inorganic elements for any crop grown on them,"—p. 45.

8. "Geine in some form is essential to agriculture."—p. 62.

9. "Carbonic acid and the carbonates decompose the earthy, alkaline and metallic silicates of soil."—p. 89.

The Review proceeds to say—"the first three [of the above propositions] are certainly at variance with the common belief on the subjects to which they relate, and we see no sufficient reasons, adduced by the author, for these weeping assertions, while there are many very good reasons to believe that they are erroneous in most cases."

"The fourth is true only of uncultivated soils, and not always of them."

"The eighth needs modification and the ninth needs proof as a principle of extensive application."

The review proceeds to display Dr. Liebig's theory in his recent work on Vegetable Chemistry, respecting the action of *humus* in the production of vegetation, as antagonistical to that of Dr. Dana, who uses the term *geine* as synonomous to that of *humus*. But whether they are so or not I am not satisfied.

March 27th.—The friends of Agriculture will every where learn with pleasure, that the enterprising publishers of the N. Y. Tribune have published a large Octavo edition, at the low price of *twenty five cents per copy*, or five for one dollar, of Mr. Ellsworth's invaluable annual report to Congress, as Commissioner of the Patent Office, to which is added a treatise on the raising of swine and the best method of fattening pork, taken from Mr. Coleman's fourth report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts; also another excellent treatise on Agricultural Geology, by Willis Gaylord, of New York. I have had occasion in a former article to express my estimate of Mr. Ellsworth's report, and with its adjuncts in the publication now under remark, it is worthy of being distributed far and wide at any amount of expense. To no man in the Union is the Union more (if as much) indebted at the present time, for the active impulses that now characterize agriculture and the mechanic arts in our country, than to Mr. Ellsworth.

Professor MORSE is here making great despatch in his arrangements for constructing a line of his Electro Magnetic Telegraph between this city and Baltimore, by aid of an appropriation of $30,000 made by Congress for the purpose. His invention is the most beautiful and successful blending of the etherial with the mechanical, that art ever attained, or the imagination hitherto conceived. The seemingly wild stories of Eastern juggling are not more surpassingly untrue to our common place notions of reality, than are the positive results of Prof. Morse's use of electro magnetism, and mechanism to the mind that has not studied the principles of it. I saw it when he was with it in Europe, & then wrote home and published the prediction, that in a few years our wide extended country would be enabled to communicate intelligence of every kind to and from points *separated by hundreds and even thousands of miles*, in less time than the swiftest steam engine could carry it *over a single mile*. And now this truth is destined to be demonstrated to every body's conviction before the next Congress shall assemble at the Capitol. The same ease and certainty with which Prof. Morse will, *in an instant*, communicate, *written* thought from this city to

Baltimore, a distance of forty miles, he will do it hereafter, and in the same instant, between this place and Portland, Winthrop, Passammaquoddy and New Orleans! Can your readers conceive of this? I fancy not. The end of the world, as preached by Miller, will seem to most who wholly discredit that prediction, quite as rational and probable, as that I am now uttering. But, wait patiently all you who doubt. And if you learn next December, that the choice of a new speaker to the House of representatives, and every particular of the vote for each candidate, was announced in *written* communications at Baltimore, in *one minute* after the election was announced in the Hall of the House where it shall have taken place, and long before the successful candidate shall have uttered three sentences of his speech of thanks to his supporters, then you may begin to know there is no false prophecy or delusion in what I have been saying on this subject. We shall see.

I have drawn out my letter to an unanticipated length, without, I fear, keeping up a corresponding interest for the reader. But as I have no time to revise, I must let it go, "with all its imperfections."

S.

Town Meeting.—The annual meeting for the choice of Town Officers took place in this town on Monday last. James B. Fillebrown, was chosen Moderator.

Cyrus Bishop, *Town Clerk.*
Samuel Benjamin, Ezekiel Bailey, Thomas C. Wood, *Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor*
Samuel Clark, *Treasurer.*
Samuel P. Benson, *Town Agent.*
Rev. D. Thurston, " F. Merriam, " F. Foster, *Superintending School Committee.*
Oakes Howard, *Collector.*
E. W. Kelley, Oakes Howard, *Constables.*

The steamboat Eden Dale was entirely consumed by fire at Vicksburg, Mi., on the night of the 1st inst.

STATE OF MAINE.

In Council, March 25, 1843.

Ordered, That the Secretary of State cause the Act, entitled "an Act increasing the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and establishing Courts of trial, in each city, town and plantation, in this State," together with the communication of the Governor to the Legislature, in relation to the same, to be published in the State Paper and in the Thrice-weekly Age, and all other papers that publish the laws of the State.

Which is respectfully submitted,
Greenlief White.

Read and passed.
Attest: P. C. Johnson, Sec'y of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three.

AN ACT increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and establishing courts of trial in each city, town and plantation, in this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled—as follows:

Section 1. That there be and hereby is established in every city, town and plantation in this State, a court or courts of trials, each court to consist of one justice of the peace, who shall have cognizance of, and exercise jurisdiction over actions, civil and criminal, within the city, town or plantation, in which such court or courts are established, as is hereinafter provided, excepting those actions where the title of real estate according to the pleadings or the brief statement filed in the case by either party may be in question, and each justice shall keep fair records of his proceedings, and deliver fair copies thereof when required; when being duly certified shall be evidence of such records in any other court.

Sec. 2. When it shall appear, in either of the ways before mentioned, that the title of real estate is concerned or brought in question, the case shall, at the request of either party, be removed to the Supreme judicial court, to be there tried and determined in the same manner, as if it had been originally commenced in that court.

Sec. 3. The party requiring the cause to be removed, shall recognize to the other party; in a reasonable sum with sufficient surety or sureties' with condition, to enter the action at the supreme judicial court, next to be held in the same county; and, if he fail so to recognize, the justice shall hear and decide the cause in like manner, as if no such request had been made to remove the cause.

Sec. 4. The party so recognizing, shall produce, at the supreme judicial court, a copy of the record, and all such papers as are required to be produced by an appellant; and, if he shall fail so to do, or to enter the action as before provided, he shall, upon the complaint of the adverse party to the said court, be there nonsuited or defaulted, as the case may be; and such judgment shall be rendered as law and justice shall require.

Sec. 5. Every town and plantation in this State having less than five hundred inhabitants according to the census last taken by the United States prior to any election, shall at their annual meeting for the choice of town officers in the month of March or April of each year, select by a majority of ballots given, one suitable person, a justice of the peace, and a citizen of such town or plantation, and every city, town or plantation having five hundred inhabitants, shall select by ballot two persons, justices of the peace, and citizens of such city, town or plantation, who shall be justices of said courts of trials, and before whom all actions, civil and criminal, by this act made cognizable by said justices, shall be brought; and in all cities and towns having five hundred inhabitants, the selection of said justices shall be as follows, to wit: every person qualified by law to vote in town affairs, may ballot for one justice of the peace, to be a justice of said courts of trials, and for one only, and the two justices of the peace having the greatest number of ballots shall be the justices of the said courts of trials for the year next ensuing. And if any other justice of the peace within said city, town or plantation shall take cognizance of, or exercise jurisdiction over any crime or offence, or in any civil action cognizable as aforesaid wherein the justice so selected is not a party or interested, and shall accept any fee or reward therefor, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of such city, town or plantation, twenty dollars, to be recovered by information in any court proper *to* try the same.

Sec. 6. If any city, town, or plantation, shall neglect or refuse to select one or more justices of trials, at their annual meeting in March or April, then the mayor of such city, selectmen of such town, or assessors of such plantation, as the case may be, shall select one or more such justices, and in case of any vacancy during the year, such mayor, selectmen or assessors may in like manner select a justice to fill said vacancy, who shall preside in such court in the same manner, as if selected by the said city, town or plantation.

Sec. 7. All justices of the peace so selected, shall have power to hold a court within said city, town or plantation, and may hear and decide causes at their dwelling house, office, or any other suitable place, and processes in such cases, shall be made returnable accordingly.

Sec. 8. Every such justice of trials within this State, shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all civil actions, wherein the debt, or damage demanded does not exceed one hundred dollars; and in all criminal causes the same jurisdiction as is now provided by law for justices of the peace, and is authorized to accept and record a confession of any debt to a creditor, made by a debtor personally, either with or without process, as the parties shall agree, and render judgment on such confession.

Sec. 9. The writ in civil actions and the service thereof shall be the same as is now provided by law, except when served in a different county than that in which it is returnable; it shall be served at least four een days before trial.

Sec. 10. Demands in set off may be filed on the day of trial, in the way and manner provided in chapter 115 of the revised statutes.

Sec. 11. All processes before such justices of trials must be made returnable within the city, town or plantation where the plaintiff or defendant resides, if there shall be any such justice within such city, town or plantation, except as is hereinafter provided; but if there shall not be any such justice within such city, town or plantation, then the process may be returned and tried in the adjoining or nearest city, town or plantation, where such justice may be found, within said county, if either party be an inhabitant of this State.

Sec. 12. If either party be an inhabitant of this State, the cause may be commenced and tried in any city, town or plantation within the State.

Sec. 13. Either party in a suit in civil causes before a justice of the peace, shall be entitled to a trial by jury, when they shall request it, and in all such causes, the jury fees shall be advanced by the plaintiff, and made up in the bill of cost.

Sec. 14. In all such causes the parties may agree on a jury, but when they do not agree, a jury shall be selected in the following manner: each city, town and plantation, shall keep a jury box, for the purpose of selected jurors for the court aforesaid, independent of the box kept for the purpose of drawing jurors for the Supreme and District Courts in this State, which box shall be prepared and revised by the officers of cities, selectmen of towns and assessors of plantations, conforming in all respects to the laws of the State, for preparing and revising the jury box, for the selecting of jurory for the Supreme Court. And the justice shall issue his venire to the clerk of the city, town or plantation where said justice resides, who shall draw six persons from the box aforesaid, that shall serve as jurors in the case: and if any of those so drawn cannot be had, the justice shall proceed as before, and the jurors so selected shall be subject to all the liabilities of jurors drawn for the supreme court.

Sec. 15. The jurors, selected for the trial of any issue before such justice, shall be summoned by a venire issued by said justice, which venire may be served in the usual manner by any person designated by such justice, and before entering upon their duties, shall be sworn by said justice, and shall be subject to the same restrictions and regulations as other traverse jurors.

Sec. 16. If any juror, so summoned, shall neglect or refuse to appear, in obedience to such venire, and shall not, within forty-eight hours, render to the justice who issued the venire, a sufficient reason for his delinquency, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars, to the treasury of the city, town or plantation, to be assessed by such justice and collected on his warrant, without other process.

Sec. 17. A jury empanneled, agreeable to the provisions of this act, is empowered to audit and adjust all accounts and demands committed to them by said justice, and return a verdict for the balance, provided said balance, exclusive of costs, does not exceed one hundred dollars.

Sec. 18. If the justice presiding at a jury trial shall judge that the jury have misteken the law, or the evidence material to the issue, he may return them to a second and third consideration of the cause, and if the jury then insist on their verdict he shall receive it.

Sec. 19. The time set in any such justice summons for the trial of any cause, shall not be earlier than nine of the clock in the forenoon, nor later than three of the clock in the afternoon.

Sec. 20. Any sheriff or deputy sheriff of the county or constable of the city, town or plantation in which such justice court is held, shall be a proper officer of such court.

Sec. 21. No judgment of any such justice shall be considered legal, unless he shall be present with the writ, at the place appointed for trial, within two hours after the time set in such summons, or unless the case be continued, and any justice of trials may continue such action as is provided by section fourteen, of chapter one hundred and sixteen of the revised statutes.

Sec. 22. One hour from the time set in the summons for the trial of a civil action, is allowed to the parties to appear: at the expiration of which time, or within two hours after, judgment may be entered by such justice on nonsuit or default, against the party who shall not appear.

Sec. 23. Any time within two hours after judgment on nonsuit or default, as provided in the preceding section, the justice rendering such judgment may, in his discretion, on motion of either party, strike off such nonsuit or default, and revive the action, on such terms as he may judge reasonable, giving due notice thereof to the parties.

Sec 24. All executions issued by such justice shall be made returnable in ninety days.

Sec. 25. In civil actions, an appeal from the judgment of any such justice to the next term of the supreme judicial court in the county where such judgment is rendered may be taken by either party, if claimed within two days after the rendition thereof, in cases as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 26. In civil actions, the party appealing shall at the time of the appeal, give security by way of recognizance to the adverse party, that the appellant shall prosecute his appeal to effect, and answer and pay all intervening damages occasioned by delay to the appealee, with additional costs, if judgment be affirmed; and shall be allowed ten days to furnish the securities required.

Sec. 27. The appellant shall produce and enter in the court, to which the appeal is taken, attested copies of the original writ, a copy of the record and of all other papers filed in the cause, as required in chapter 116 of the revised statutes.

Sec. 28. No appeal shall be allowed in either of the following cases:

First—When judgment was rendered by nonsuit or default.

Second—In civil actions, where the judgment or verdict rendered for debt or damage, does not exceed twenty dollars.

Sec. 29. Any such justice on application of any persons or parties, having controversies between them of a civil nature, may issue his rule of reference to such person or persons as the parties may mutually choose as referees, empowering them to notify the parties and determine the matters so submitted by such rule, and make return of their doings to said justice within ten days after they shall have determined the matters submitted to them. And provided further, that an appeal shall be allowed in all cases where both parties desire it.

Sec. 30. The report of such referees, when made pursuant to such rule, and returned to such justice, shall be final and conclusive between the parties, in the matters submitted, and judgment may be rendered by such justice, and execution issued thereon including costs for the party recovering, *provided* no execution shall issue on such judgment, or on any verdict of a jury within twenty-four hours from the time such judgment or verdict was rendered.

Sec. 31. Any such justice may issue all writs, warrants and precepts necessary to carry into effect the powers granted him by this act, and where no form therefor is prescribed by law, he may frame one in conformity with the principles of law and the usual course of proceedings of courts in this State.

Sec. 32. In all proceedings against corporations service of process shall be made upon the clerk of such corporation, and in all other respects the proceedings against them shall be the same as against individuals.

Sec. 33. The courts provided for in this act, shall be governed in their proceedings in civil actions, by the laws now in force regulating the proceedings of justices of the peace and of the circuit courts in this State, unless otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 34 All municipal and police courts in this State, shall have the same powers and jurisdiction in all civil actions within their respective cities or towns, as justices of the peace selected in said cities or towns, in the way and manner provided in this act, and the jurisdiction and powers of judges, of such municipal and police courts, both in civil and criminal matters, are hereby limited and confined to the city, or town in which such courts are located, and all jurisdiction of such judges over causes either civil or criminal in any other city, town, plantation or unincorporated place, within this State shall cease from and after the passage of this act.

Sec. 35. All causes, either civil or criminal in which such justice as is selected by any city, town or plantation is a party, or interested, may be brought before any justice of peace within said city, town, or plantation, wherein he resides, *provided* there be no other court of trial, or municipal or police court, within such city, town or plantation.

Sec. 36. The records of such courts, and files of papers connected therewith, shall be considered the property of the city, town, or plantation wherein such court is held, and each justice presiding over such court, at the expiration of his term shall deliver such records and files of papers to his successor in office, or deposite the same with the clerk of such city, town, or plantation, within three weeks after the expiration of the term for which he was selected to preside over such court, and thereafter shall for every month's neglect, forfeit and pay to the treasurer of such city, town, or plantation, one hundred dollars to be recovered in an action of debt before any court proper to try the same.

Sec. 37. The fees taxable in civil suits and criminal prosecutions before such courts shall be the same as is now provided by law for such suits and prosecutions before justices of the peace except as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 38. Each justice of the peace shall be entitled to receive fifty cents for every jury trial before him in addition to the fees now established by law, which shall be in full for drawing jurors, issuing venires, swearing jurors, and all other extra services growing out of such jury trial.

Sec. 39. Venires issued by such justice may be served by the sheriff, or any deputy sheriff of the county, or any constable of the city, town or plantation in which such court is held, who shall receive for such service and return ten cents for every juror or upon which such venire is served, and four cents a mile travel each way, and no sheriff or constable shall receive any fee or pay for attendance at such courts in civil causes.

Sec. 40. All jurors attending at such courts shall be allowed one dollar a day for their attendance and no travel; a reasonable time being allowed them for travelling to and from the place of trial.

Sec. 41. Executions issued by any justice of trials as provided by this act, where the amount of judgment exclusive of costs is over twenty dollars, may be satisfied upon real estate, as is provided in the 94th chapter of the revised statutes.

Sec. 42. It shall be the duty of the mayor of each city, selectmen of each town, and assessors of each plantation in this State, to select one or more justices in their several cities, towns and plantations, from and after the passage of this act, such appointment as aforesaid, to continue until the annual meetings in such cities, towns and plantations in March or April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Sec. 43. In case the jury do not agree upon a verdict at the first trial of any cause, provided for in this act, the suit shall be continued for a second trial, before a new jury, and in case the jury do not agree upon a verdict, at said second trial, then said cause shall be removed to the Supreme Judicial Court.

Sec. 44. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, 1843, *provided however*, that nothing in this act shall be so constructed as to prevent any justice of the peace or any court from prosecuting to final judgment any suit commenced prior to this act going into effect. All acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1843.—This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID DUNN, *Speaker.*

In Senate, March 23, 1843. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

VIRGIL D. PARRIS, *President.*

To the Senate
and House of Representatives.

A BILL entitled "An Act increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and establishing Courts of trial in each City, Town and Plantation in this State," has been presented to me this morning; but the mass of business pressing itself on my attention, at this moment, when the two Houses of the Legislature are about to adjourn, prevents its receiving that consideration to which it is entitled.

Its leading enactments appear intended to effect a great change in the system of judicial proceedings that has heretofore, been in vigor in this State; and they are of so important a character, that I feel it due to official responsibility to retain it for examination and advisement, under the provisions of the Constitution.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

Council Chamber, 24th March, 1843. 11

STATE OF MAINE.

Secretary's Office,
Augusta, March 25, 1843.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals deposited in this office.

Attest: P. C. JOHNSON, *Sec'y of State.*

GREAT FRESHET! LOSS OF PROPERTY

The Southern papers give us accounts of freshets as the result of the severe storm of Tuesday. The Providence Express says that the extensive Bleaching establishment of Sam'l. Dexter, Esq., on the south border of that city, on the stream dividing it from Cranston, is very badly injured, and sustained a loss of probably $5000. The embankment of Providence and Stonington Railroad is extensively excavated between this place and Pawtuxet, and the damage in that distance are estimated at $15,000.

We gather the following additional particulars from the Boston Times.

The severe storm on Tuesday, has done incalculable damage to our different Railroads. The rain which melted the immense quantities of snow along their site, washed away great portions of them.

Near Pomfret depot, the embankment which is thirty feet high at that place, was entirely washed away to a distance of seventy eight feet! Below Plainfield about eighty feet more of the road, including two small bridges, was wept away. At Jewett City, there are at present two trains of cars, locked in; they cannot go either way; one of them is a passenger train which left Worcester at ten o'clock on Tuesday—the other is a freight train. The steamboat train which left this city on Tuesday remained at Promfret until yesterday noon, and then returned and arrived here about half past eight o'clock last evening.

The dam at Packerville, Canterbury, is entirely carried away! and the accumulated mass of water which was thus so suddenly thrown upon the surrounding country, we understand did immense damage.

At Worcester we ascertained that the Western train had not arrived at Springfield at six o'clock yesterday. It was due at three o'clock. We therefore presume that damage must have been done to the Western road beyond Springfield.

The loss, we regret to say, falls very heavily on the Norwich Railroad Company: it will cost about *ten thousand dollars* to make the necessary repairs. Travel, however, will not be interrupted long, as temporary repairs will be immediately made and used until the permanent ones are completed. By the way, we cannot omit to mention here the gentlemanly conduct of Mr. Dana, who did every thing to contribute to the comfort of the passengers, and also refunded the passage money to them.

The persons who left the city on Tuesday escaped destruction almost by a miracle. One of the brakemen had been sent forward with a light to ascertain whether there were any impediments to the progress; deceived by his light he came near stepping off an abrupt bank caused by the storm.

He immediately swung his lamp and run back towards the engine the motion of which was reversed when only within forty feet of his danger! The passengers and cars of course immediately returned to Worcester.

The engineer and five men crossed the river and took a hand car, to ascertain if they could proceed, but on coming to another river or bank, they were thrown down, by the breaking of another bridge, about fifteen feet into the water: they all escaped, however, unhurt.

The directors of the Haverhill road, we are told offered the immense sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the insurance of one of their bridges, and increased it several hundred dollars every hour, but still their proposals were rejected. Whether, or not, the bridge was carried away, we have not as yet ascertained.—*Portland American.*

Great Fire at Pounce, P. T. Captain Chase, of the brig Old Colony, at New York Tuesday morning from Mayaguez, the 9th inst. states that when he left Mayaguez, a report had reached that place that the town of pounce, P. R. had deen destroyed by fire.

Captain Chase left on the morning of the 9th, and the news had reached Mayagez the evening previous to his sailing, but no particulars were given. Pounce is about sixty miles distant from Mayaguez.

The Trial of Mercer, for the murder of Herberton, is going on in New Jersey. The evidence for the prosecution closed on Tuesday evening, and the defence was then opened by the Hon. Peter A. Brown. The ground on which he based his argument was insanity. Mr. B's. opening to the jury is as artful a speech as any we ever read. In the course of it he stated, that he should prove that Sarah Mercer became Herberton's victim by violence.—*Argus.*

In the case of Kimball, indicted for the murder of his wife in Marblehead on Sunday, Feb. 26th, the jury returned a verdict on Wednesday morning of "guilty." The plea of *insanity* was urged in his defence without effect.

Commander McKenzie.—The New York American of Tuesday evening says: "The Naval Court Martial, for the trial of Commander McKenzie, will, it is understood, transmit the record of its proceeding and opinion to Washington this day. The Court remains *pro forma* in session, until the Department shall communicate the President's decision."

The Earthquake in Vermont;—A letter in the New York Evening Post, states that the shock was felt at Burlington and northward, and in Jericho, Westfield, Underhill, Essex, Milton, and other towns in that vicinity. At Johnson, 36 miles northeast of Burlington, there was heard first a rushing noise, like the approach of a heavy storm, and then occurred a deep stillness followed by a heavy rumbling from the east, which sensibly jarred the stove and furniture in the house. There was a less violent shock twenty minutes after. At Milton Falls the houses were violently shaken, and at Burlington the jar was so violent that some persons left their houses. The shock occurred at about gve minutes past 0 P. M.

Choked to Death. A child about four years old, the son of Mr. Walter, near Rochester, was choked to death on Saturday evening, in consequence of getting a bean in his throat, while playing with it.

Earthquake in New York. The Journal of Commerce says, 'We have undoubted evidence that the earthquak of Feb. 8th, which occasioned so dreadful a destruction of life and property in the West Indies, was distinctly felt in this city. Three persons who were together in the upper loft of a high building, engaged in a sedentary employment, observed their tables to shake, and one of them felt a sensation similar to sea sickness. They mutually expressed surprise at what they saw and felt, and could in no other way account for it but by attributing it to the shock of an earthquake. One of them noted the date on the wall of the room, and allowing for difference of longitude, it is found to coincide with the date of the earthquake in the West Indies.

Married.

In Auburn, Mr. Wm. Briggs, 2d, to Miss Rachel Dunning.

In Sangerville, John B. Wing, Esq. of letter D. Plantation, (Fort Fairfield) to Miss Sarah P. Clark.

In Farmington, Dr. Samuel W. Butler, of Newport, to Miss Emeline A. Cackus.

In Monson, Mr. Wm. Pratt, 2d, of Foxcroft, to Miss Susan Cushman, of Monson.

In Bangor, Mr. Watson F. Coombs to Miss Mary H. Sargent, both of Brewer.

In Embden, E. W. McFadden, Esq. to Zilpha Baker, of Bingham.

DIED,

In Foxcroft, 13th ult. Mrs. Jane, wife of Marcian Seavey, Esq. and daughter of Joseph W. Collins, of Portland, aged 37.

In Wilton, Mrs. Phebe A. wife of Dr. John Barker, aged 49.

In Guilford, Mr. Consider Glass, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 83 years 3 months.

In Wilkes, Georgia, October last, of the bilious fever, Mr. Samuel Carr, formerly of Winslow, Me. aged 64 years.

In Bangor, suddenly, Mr. Samuel Gross, late of Brunswick, aged 20.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March, 27 1843. [Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser, & Patriot].

At market 475 Beef Cattle, and 870 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—The prices obtained last week for a like quantity were hardly sustained. A small number Extra, at $5 12 a 5 25. First quality 4 75 a 5; second quality 4 25 a 4 50; third quality 3 75 a 4 25.

Sheep—None at market.

Swine—A lot to peddle, prime quality, 4c for Sows, and 5c for Barrows; also, lots at 3 3-4 a 4 3-4. A lot of old Hogs, 4 3-4c. At retail from 4 1-2 a 6.

Albany Daily Patriot.

CHARLES T. TORREY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Office in the Law Buildings, second story, Corner of Beaver and Market streets.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY PATRIOT.

The subscriber commenced the publication of a new daily paper on Tuesday, January 3d, 1843.

It will be devoted to the cause of liberty, of good morals, commercial news, and general intelligence.

In regard to general news, we mean to do *as well* as our contemporaries.

In respect to commercial and monetary affairs, arrangements are in progress, at a heavy expense, which will make the Daily Patriot second to no paper in the State. Nothing will ever be admitted in its columns unsuited to the family circle.

It will aim to give the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence, including full reports of congressional and legislative proceedings, city news, court reports, and notices of our city institutiods and affairs. In its political character it will be devoted to the cause of liberty, "without concealment, without compromise."

TERMS—$4 a year, payable quarterly in advance.

☞ No paper will be mailed, until the payment is made.

☞ The Weekly is issued every Thursday, at $2 a year in advance.

Advertising Rates:

1 square (12 lines) first insertion,	25 cents.
" each additional insertion,	12

Six lines, or less, half the above rates.
One square for a year, paper included, $10 00.
Our square for a year, paper included, $19 99.
Our rates are lower than of any other paper, and they will continue to be so.

A select of advertisements, will be inserted also in our weekly which circulates widely in every county in this State but 5, and to considerable extent in 12 other States and Terriories, for $15 a square.

☞ All country weekly paper giving this prospectus *six* insertions, with a notice, will be entitled to an excange with the Daily Patriot.

All communications must be addressed to
CHARLES T. TORREY, Publisher.

Stock for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Cows, Heifers, and Bulls of the Durham and Hereford breeds, and of a cross between the two, together with a yoke of four years old Steers and one good work Horse seven years old. He has also for sale boars, breeding sows, and pigs, including full blooded Berkshires, and crosses of the same with the Bedford and Mackey breeds. His sows are of distinct families, and he can furnish purchasers with pigs of different litters, so that they will be enabled to avoid the pernicious effects of breeding in and in. The above stock is too well known to need any recommendation, and all those desirous of improving their stock are respectfully invited to call and examine. If the bulls, including one of those which he purchased last summer at Albany, N. Y., should not be sold, they will be let for the season on reasonable terms.

J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, 3d month, 17th, 1843. 3w14

Notice to Farmers.

I HAVE received information that I have four bags of Wheat, imported by way of Smyrna from the Black Sea, containing four bushels each, in Boston awaiting my orders, which I have ordered sent to Hallowell, to the care of A. B. & P. Morton. The varieties are expected to be the bald and white bearded, which wheat will probably be disposed of as the last importation was, among the members of the Kennebec County Ag. Society. Those who wish to sow it will make immediate application to the Trustees.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, *April* 4, 1843.

Clover—Eastern and N. Y. HERD'S GRASS.

RED TOP, FOUL MEADOW, WHEAT, BARLEY, &c. together with an excellent assortment of FIELD, GARDEN, & FLOWER SEEDS, For sale at Portland Seed Store, No. 26 Middle Street.

Good and Cheap Bargains.

THE Subscribers having a large and general assortment of BROADCLOTHS, SATTINETS and Beaver Cloths, Prints, Mous de Lains, Saxony Cloths, Adrianople, Thibet, Silk and Gingham Shawls, Flannels, Red, White, Green and Yellow do. Roslyn and Carolina Plaid, Ribbons, Edging, Insertions, White and Brown Cambrics, Sheetings and Shirtings,

Table Covers,

Ginghams, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Velveteen, Figur'd and plain Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Paper hangings &c. will sell the above with a various lot of

DRY GOODS,

too numerous to mention—for the sake of the cash, at lower prices than we have heretofore offered.

STANLEY & CLARK.

Winthrop, Feb. 8, 1843. 6

Iron & Steel.

A large quantity of Iron and Steel, of various sizes and dimensions. Also Nails, all sizes from 3d to 6d. For sale by STANLEY & CLARK.

Feb. 8, 1842. 6

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or selling a note of hand, given by the subscriber to *one* Thaddeus *W.* Foss, bearing date, Winthrop December 23d 1829, and for six dollars, on demand and interest, as said note was paid July 28th 1841.

GEO. C. WHITNEY.

Readfield, March 23d, 1841.

KENNEBEC, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of March, A. D. 1843.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Administrator on the estate of JOHN H HILL, late of Winthrop in said county, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of April, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

WILLIAMS EMMONS, Judge.

A true copy. Attest. F. DAVIS, Register.

Administrator's sale.

BY license from the Hon. WILLIAMS EMMONS, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, all the Real Estate of Greenlief French, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, being the homestead of said deceased, on Saturday the 29th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The terms will be made known at the time and place of sale.

FRANCIS FULLER, Adm'r.

Winthrop, March 28, 1843.

Grass Seed and Beans, Wanted.

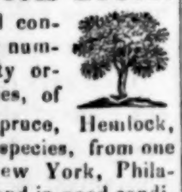
500 bushels Herds Grass Seed, 2000 lbs Clover Seed and 300 bushels Pea beans wanted, for which the *cash* will be paid at the *Corner Store on Market Square, Augusta, by* H. WATERS.

Augusta, March 15, 1843. 4w12

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Comfort M. Ladd, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs. All persons, therefore having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to SAM'L P. BENSON.

Winthrop, Feb. 27, 1843.

Ornamental Ever-Green Trees.



THE subscriber will contract to deliver any number of vigorous and thrifty ornamental ever-green trees, of the White and Norway Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Ground Hemlock, Larch or Juniper species, from one to three feet in height, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, safely packed and in good condition in crates, at the cheapest rates.—*Say from three to eight dollars per hundred.*

Persons, or Companies desirous of ordering either kind, will receive prompt and satisfactory attention on addressing the subscriber, post paid, and remitting cash or satisfactory references of payment on delivery of the trees desired. For his ability to fulfil any engagement he may undertake, he is permitted to refer to Hon. F. O. J. Smith, of this city.

DAVID STEVENS, Jr.

Portland, Maine, Feb. 1843. 6w9

A First Rate Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, being in feeble health, offers for sale the farm on which he lives, situate about a quarter of a mile from Winthrop Village, formerly known as the Dr. Snell farm. It is one of the pleasantest farms in the State, has upon it two large dwelling houses, three barns, and suitable out buildings, all in good repair. It is well watered with never failings wells and springs—has an orchard of about seven hundred bearing apple trees, most of which are grafted with the best of fruit and which afford an annual average of one thousand bushels of marketable apples. More than three hundred dollars worth have been sold annually from the farm. It is well fenced into suitable lots by good substantial stone wall. It is well divided into woodlot—grazing and tillage land—cut the last year seventy tons of hay and might be easily made to cut more than a hundred tons per annum.

The land can be suitably divided into two farms, and the buildings will well accommodate each division.

—ALSO:—

A tract of Meadow and Woodland on Wilson Stream in Monmouth, which forms a good appendage to the farm.

The whole or a part will be sold to accommodate purchasers. A part of the purchase money will be wanted down and the remainder may rest a reasonable time, if secured by mortgage on the premises. Any man wanting a pleasant and profitable farm, in a neighborhood of good society, and near to schools, churches, and other social conveniences, cannot do better than to call and examine.

JOHN LADD.

Winthrop, Feb. 20, 1843.

FAIRBANKS & EVELETH,

DEALERS IN
Hard Ware, Iron and Steel.
ALSO,
STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, HOLLOW WARE, SHEET LEAD, SHEET ZINC, FEATHERS, &c., &c.

Three doors South of Post Office, Water Street, AUGUSTA.

H. W. Fairbanks,
J. H. Eveleth. 18

We call attention to the plain, simple, and unvarnished facts in the following statement concerning

PERSIA AND INDIA FLUID.

AFTER you have tried every thing else, and you are not relieved, try the *Persian and India Extracts*, for they dissolve into a fluid when in the stomach, and are taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed through all the organs. This operation brings the medicine in contact with disease, let it be situated in what organ it may. It is not so with pills, made of other substances, or of minerals. No family is known to suffer by sickness, who keep and use the Persian and India Extracts: children are never troubled with worms, bad breath, bowel complaints, when their stomachs are kept clean by the use of this remedy. Worms are generated in unclean stomachs. There is no use of trying any other pill, if these do not answer the purpose, for they are decidedly the best and cheapest remedy in use. Cositive and Dyspeptic persons have decided that this Extract is the best to regulate the bowels and to promote digestion, of any thing known. For Scrofula or impure blood, perhaps there is nothing better. Recollect this Extract is reduced to a fluid, therefore enters the whole mass of blood, to purity and cleanse it. Females should inform themselves of their medical powers, by reading a treatise on disease—a history and discovery of these Fxtracts, certificates, &c., which occompanies the Medicine.

For convenience, these Extracts are made in pills, and are called Resurrection or Persian Pills, and are for sale by the proprietors, E. CHASE & CO., No. 1, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. and in all the principal places in the United States.

Animal Chemistry.

Animal Chemistry has proved beyond all question, that means can be so chemically combined as to act upon the absorbent system, and remove various act cumulations, which, if allowed to continue, will create disease, pain, troublesome tumors, morbid swellings, and scrofulous diseases, &c.

According to Chemistry add the physiology of the human system, a remedy has been discovered, and is now applied and rendered successful, in removing painful swellings pain in the side and back, scrofula tumors, King's Evil, enlargement about the neck and throat, ague cakes, enlargements of the spleen, &c. &c. One thing should be borne in mind by every physician, that the means here spoken of should be used in preference to every thing else, in case of gatherings or painful swellings in the breasts of those who nurse. These who are in the habit of being troubled in this way, should use it before any symptoms of hardness are manifested. No exposure to cold will have any effect on the parts where this application is worn.—When the breasts are painful, there are no means which can be used that will give so quick and certain relief as this. Those who do not wish to suffer must bear the above in mind and use the means here specified; for it *never* fails in this disease, neither can it fail. The reader can readily see, if it can soften and subdue such inflamations, of how much importance it would be to use in case of weak backs, spinal irritation, and in fact all kinds of weakness or inflamation. As an external application in Liver Complaints, Pain in the hips and shoulders, it has no equal; and as a pain extractor, there is no magical drops or linaments that will compare with the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster—this is the remedy, and it is too well known among physicians in general, to need any further description. Thousands have been relieved by this Plaster, after every other application has failed. A pamplet giving an account of its discovery, with certificates, directions &c., accompanying each Box, which is sufficient to spread 6 or 8 Plasters—Price 50 Cents. It is pleasant to wear, and no one need to fear of taking cold in that part over which the plaster is applied.

THE CELEBRATED CONWAY MEDICINES.

Dr. Jebb's Liniment, in enlarged Bottles; For Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Numbness, Stiffness in the Joints, &c. The relief is immediate and cures frequently in *twenty-four hours*, although of years standing, and thought incurable. Price 37 1-2 cts.

Dumfries' Itch Ointment.—A safe, certain and expeditious cure for the Itch, be it ever so inveterate, *in one hours' appbication.* No danger from taking cold. It does not contain the least particle of mercury or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast. Price 25 cts. a box.

Rolfe's Asthmatic or Consumptive Pills.—Price reduced to 25 cts.—give immediate relief—cure the most obstinate Coughs. Common colds frequently removed in a few hours.

Albion Corn Plaster.—This Plaster never causes the least pain, although it dissolves and draws the corn out by the roots—but gives immediate ease as soon as applied. Price 25 cts. a box.

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Piles.—One of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. Price 75 cents for two boxes—Ointment and Electuary—or 37 1-2 cents for either where but one is wanted.

Dumfries' Eye Water.—For sore and inflamed Eyes. Nothing known gives such immediate relief—and in some exbeedingly bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the vse of his Eye Water, after every other remedy had failed. Persons who hove used it pronounce it, without hestation, the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cts.

Full and ample directions accompany each of the above articles, and each be designed W. L. Kidder on the outside wrapper.

Lewis' Arabian Hair Oil, bids fair to take the precedence of other Oils for the Hair, that is offered to the public. It gives a beautiful gloss, and possesses the virtues of all other compounds.

AGENTS.

Samuel Chandler & E. Whitman, Winthrop—J. E. Ladd, E. Fuller, and G. S Carpenter, Augusta.—H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette—H. Smith & Co., Gardiner—N. Harris, and Wm. Haskell, Greene.—G. Graves, and O. S. Marston, Mt. Vernon.—J. B. Fillebrown, Readfield.—S. Plaisted, Waterville.—S. C. Moulton, Wayne—S. Page & Co. Hallowell.—O. Washburn, China.

SAM'L ADAMS, Hallowell, General Agent for the State of Maine.

A. B. LINCOLN & CO.

MANUFATTURERS OF
BARNABY & MOOER'S
Patent Double Mold-Board, Side Hill and Level Land Plough.

AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery; Iron, Steel and Glass; Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe; Cut and Wrought Nails, Horse Nails, Tacks and Brads; Jappanned and Brass Topped Dogs; Brass Fire Sets, Whips, Brushes, Glue, Hoes, &c.

One Door North of the Post Office, AUGUSTA, Maine.

A. B. Lincoln,
Hiram S Pendleton.

W. I. GOODS,

Stanley & Clark have for sale at the Brick Store in Winthrop,—Common and extra Soushong tea from 50 to 67 1-2 cents per lb. Young hyson do from 50 to 87 1-2 cents.

SUGARS.

Brown, White, Double Refined & Havanas, common and Double Refined do. Cask and Box raisins, and spices of all kinds.

Fish.—Cod, Pollock, Mackerell No. 1, Tongues and Sounds, &c cheap for cash.

MOLASSES.

It is only to be seen to be approved.

Feb. 8, 1843. 6

POETRY.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

Seldom indeed have we read any thing more beautiful than the following touching and eloquent tribute, from the pen of the far-famed "Amelia" of the Louisville Journal, to the memory of "Viola," one of the departed lady poets of the West:—

[From the Christian World.]

VIOLA.

BY MRS. AMELIA B. WELBY.

She hath passed like a beard from the minstrel throng,
She has gone to the land where the lovely belong!
Her place is hushed by her lover's side,
Yet his heart is full of his fair young bride;
The hopes of his spirit are crushed and bowed,
As he thinks of his love in her long white shroud;
For the fragrant sighs of her perfumed breath,
Were kiss'd from her lips by his rival—Death.

Cold is her bosom, her thin white arms
All mutely crossed o'er its icy charms,
As she lies, like a statue of Grecian art,
With a marbled brow and a cold hushed heart.
Her locks were bright, but their gloss is hid,
Her eye is sunk 'neath its waxen lid:
And thus she lies in her narrow hall—
Our fair young minstrel—the loved of all.

Light as a bird's were her springing feet,
Her heart as joyous—her song as sweet.
Yet never again shall that heart be stirr'd
With its glad wild songs like a singing bird.
Never again shall the strains be sung,
That in sweetness dropped from her silver tongue;
The music is over, and Death's cold dart
Hath broke the spell of that free, glad heart.

Often at eve when the breeze is still,
And the moon floats up by the distant hill,
As I wander alone 'mid the summer bowers,
And wreathe my locks with the sweet wild flowers,
I will think of the time when she lingered there,
With her mild blue eyes, and her long fair hair;
I will cherish her name in my bosom's core—
But my heart is sad—I can sing no more.

THE FATE OF A RAIN-DROP.

Its home was the breast of a beautiful cloud
That brilliantly curtained the sky,
And caught from the sun the rich color that glowed
In the light of its glorious eye.

The rain-drop was gazing on all that was spread
Beneath, like a magical scene;
Till it pined to repose on a canopied bed
Of lovely and delicate green.

A zephyr came roving in idleness by,
And down on its gossamer wing,
The tremulous rain drop sprang eager to try
A flight on so viewless a thing.

The zephyr careered through the mid-summer air,
And just at the eventide close,
Laid gently the delicate burden it bare,
In the innermost cell of a rose.

The wanderer gazed, in a transport of bliss,
At the crimson-wrought tapestries hung
So gorgeously round it—and fragrance like this
O'er its bosom had never been flung.

'Twas the joy of a moment. A beautiful girl,
While straying through garden and bower,
Paused lightly to show her companion the pearl
That lay on the breast of the flower.
"'Tis a chalice containing an exquisite draught,
Which Emily only can sip,"
He said, as he gathered the rose-bud—she quaffed,
And the pearl was dissolved on her lips.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

The Two Travellers.

CHAPTER 4.

Harry D. to James D. C. Good Hope, Jan. 8, 1838.

Dear James; At the close of our musical Concert mentioned in my last, a threatening tempest induced our visitors, at the request of Mr. Erskine, to stay all night. We retired to the house, when an interesting conversation arose on the future prospects of Africa. Lord Bondam appeared to look at every thing with a view to the attainment and perpetuity of power in the British Empire; whilst Mr. Erskine took a birds eye view of passing events with the purest perceptions of philanthropy. Lord Bondam took occasion to inquire, in reply to some of Mr. Erskine's how is it possible these stupid Africans can ever rise to the dignity of intelligent beings, and take a rank with the enlightened nations of Europe? Mr. Erskine replied, before we look ahead let us look back, and see if we cannot find something in the history of the past to redeem the character of Africa from the charge you bring; or at any rate abate much its pertinence.

Look back, I say, on the pages of authentic history and see what ancient Egypt was. Without the splendid light of that divine revelation which now irradiates the British Empire, she still arose to a proud height in science and the arts. Then, Sir, look at Great Britain only five hundred years ago, and ask yourself this one plain question, would her condition then bear a comparison with ancient Egypt. It is true that the record of her ancient greatness, most of them perished when the famous Library at Alexandria was consigned to the flames by the followers of Mahomet. Still we have a small scrap of her history left us in the bible; and from that small scrap we may derive a volume of instruction. We also find some monuments on her soil of too imperishable materials to perish in the flames which consumed her parchments. From the light irradiated from these sources we learn that on Africa's deposed and insulted continent, once existed a country as renowned in arms as your own favored country. And not only in arms but in science and in the arts she stood preeminent. Her agricultural attainments were undoubtedly of a high order. For we find her, from authentic records, opening her immense magazines of provisions in a time of famine, not only to her own citizens, but to those of other nations. In respect to priority of time, and considering the disadvantages under which she labored as being in the van of improvement, and without the benefit of past experience which we enjoy, I think her attainments place her on higher ground than we occupy. The first "Agricultural Survey," of which I ever read, was planned and executed in Egypt.

Agricultural Survey in Egypt! exclaimed old Capt. Random; who ever heard of such a thing? Be quiet my good Lord, Capt. Random, I will read you from the record itself. "Now, therefore, let Pharoah look out a man *discreet* and *wise* and set him over the land of EGYPT. Let Pharaoh do this, and let him [that is the surveyor] appoint officers [assistants] over the land, and take up the fifth part of the land of Egypt in the seven plenteous years. And let them gather all the food in those good years that come, and lay up corn under the hand of Pharaoh, and let them keep food in their cities. And that food shall be for store against the seven years of famine, which shall be in the land of Egypt; that the land perish not with the famine."

And the thing was good in the eyes of Pharaoh, and in the eyes of all his servants. And Pharaoh said unto the servant, can we find such a one as this is, a man in whom the spirit of God is?

And Pharaoh said unto Joseph, Forasmuch as God hath shewed thee all this, there is none so *discreet* and *wise* as thou art. Here follows his appointment in the following words, to wit:—See I have set thee over all the land of Egypt. And Pharaoh took off the ring from his hand and put it upon Joseph's hand &c. I need read no more. This commission, thus solemnly given to Joseph, as Agricultural surveyor, it appears from subsequent history was faithfully performed; and the records no doubt deposited in that library, so wantonly destroyed by the Moslems. You see then, my dear Sir, my idea of an Agricultural Survey in ancient Egypt is no fiction of mine. We also have another signal proof of the regard of the Egyptian monarch to the interests of Agriculture in the subsequent history of Joseph and his brethren. After Joseph had presented his father and five of his brethren to Pharaoh, and had learned their occupations, Pharaoh said, "if thou knowest any man of activity among them, then make them rulers over my cattle. Thus it is evident the views of Pharaoh were prospective of future benefit to Egypt beyond mere sustenance during the threatened famine. And though a strictly pastoral life was an abomination to the Egyptians, yet Pharaoh gladly availed himself of their skill in rearing cattle; for it appears by the history of Josephs' father, that the old gentleman was a consummately skillful breeder of stock. Here then, you see what ancient Egypt was. But my, dear Sir, Egypt stands not alone renowned on the pages of ancient history. Carthage was for a long time the rival of proud Rome. And for aught that appears to human foresight might, had Hannibal been backed by the government at Home, have triumphed in the second punic war, and Africa remained the seat of empire and the sciences.

From such considerations as these, I am to conclude there is nothing in the soil of northern Africa, and a large tract of the southern part, or in the climate, to prevent the intellect from rising to the highest point of intelligence of which human nature is capable. And now, my dear Sir, I have different views from you of the designs of Providence in granting to Great Britain that universal empire she now maintains. I consider her the mother of vast and independent empires. Already has one vast empire been severed from her bosom, and now, ranks, excepting one foul blot on her escutcheon, with the freest and the fairest on this earth. It may be long before another may be severed. That may depend on her wisdom and prudence. But the day will come, if the light of Christianity and science has its legitimate effects on the inhabitants of Hindostan, and renders them adequate to the purpose of self government, then Providence will never sever that country as it did America from the British empire. The continent of New Holland also, will probably form another vast empire as renowned as any I have mentioned. And finally our Cape colony here, may be the nucleus of another empire.

Well says the Capt., you have some curious ideas of which I never thought before. I always considered this colony as affording a convenient stopping place in carrying on our commerce with the East Indies. But Sir, I believe it will take even the brightest light of science and Christianity many ages to produce a race from the native population of Africa adequate to the high and lofty purpose you describe.

Go, said Mr. Erskine, and converse with that honest African who was one of our musical party to day, and examine him critically in the great principles of morality and religion,—examine him further on his views and principles before he received the gospel, as also on the principles and events inculcated and recorded in the Bible; and however coarse the language may be in which they may be clothed, you will find some thing which we ourselves might blush to acknowledge our ignorance of. I never converse with him for any time on these things but my heart involuntarily yields to him the palm in moral excellence, and that knowledge which alone is truly valuable.

Why truly if the question at isuse, said the Capt. was one of mere moral excellence I think I should myself yield the palm to old Demby, but I cannot from that admit the existence of that general intelligence which is necessary to constitute the learned man, and qualify to govern the State.

Nor I neither said, Mr. Erskine; but if we find he has, in the sphere in which he has moved shown most satisfactorily a mind capable of great moral improvements, and in other things to which his capacities for improvement have been directed, made as great improvement as you or I could have done, why should we not allow him equal intellect, as far as concerns the question as to what nature has done for him. When I was young, very young, I was acquainted in a family in which lived a negro boy about my age that I thought one of the greatest dunces in creation. His master, and mistress especially, took great pains to learn him to read, and I frequently was invited to take the book and look over him, but almost in vain. But on looking back I can discover a sufficient reason why his faculties in this respect should lie dormant. After all the pains taken and kindness shown him, he ate by himself and slept by himself, and in fact had almost hourly evidence that he was considered a creature of a different grade in creation from those of his own age, who surrounded him. Now had I been placed in the same situation at that age, I verily believe I should have been as dull as he. There is nothing in creation that has a more direct tendency to make a beast of a man than to treat him as such. Now we know it is a striking feature in our political constitution that the great gulph between the higher and lower classes is bridged over. That is, the highest offices and honors in the State [except royalty] are possible to all. Hence then we find in our army or navy as well as sometimes in the arts, the Peerage and Westminster Abby present a lofty mark for the ambition of the humblest individual. And children early learn these facts, I knew them as soon almost as I knew any thing. Now in this point of view, what had that poor colored boy I have mentioned practically before his eyes to inspire him with courage. None of his own color around him were distinguished in society; nor was he permitted to mingle on equal terms with his white companions. In short he was led to consider himself nothing but a poor despised negro.

Yours, dear brother with sincere affection.

HARRY DUMPS.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

An Invalid's Ramble.

NO. 7.

Proceeding half a mile to the north of Mount Auburn, we come to a beautiful pond of water, called Fresh Pond, which attracts multitudes of visitors. It has the shape of a crescent, only that the two points swell out, forming a beautiful curve, and leaving the narrowest place in the middle. Into this recess a small hillock jets boldly, covered with a dense growth of hemlock. Near by is a public house, and, by the waters edge a boat-house, in front of which is a multitude of boats of all descriptions for the use of visitors. The proprietor has caused the grove to be cleared out and seats placed in various parts of it; while the pond itself is quite surrounded by a walk. Its shores are smoothed down in the best manner, and its water filled with fine pickerel and perch, which fearlessly and with great dignity swim quite to the waters edge. It is very pleasant on a fine day to take a boat, and move leisurely over its calm bosom, or pausing drop a hook to entangle the finny tribes. There are many visitors to this place on almost any day in the summer months, but on Sunday comes the "*grand rush,*" for then multitudes of *loafers* from the city crowd its shores and cover its beautiful surface to pass away the listless day. In winter enormous quantities of ice are taken from it for the use of the city, and for shipping to foreign ports.

Let us turn over another leaf. The important duties of the dinner hour are performed, and we have been sitting for some time in the "bar-room"—(don't be alarmed, Washingtonians, there was no *liquor* in it) enjoying the *luxury* of removing *obstructions* from the teeth as usual. 'Tis 3 o'clock, all is well, and a pleasant afternoon. Exercise in the open air (if you can say they have open air amid these piles of brick) promotes health, and so we will take a walk. We will pass along Washington street, one of the longest and most respectable in the city. But first make up your mind that you do not wish to buy any thing, or you will not get along very fast. The numerous splendid stores with their glaring windows filled with panes of glass "six feet by two," filled with an enticing assortment of every kind of goods, will, if you have not previously determined to the contrary, attract too much of your attention. Have your eyes about you at the cross streets, or you may be knocked into the middle of the street, if not into the "middle of next week." Now you encounter a "dead rush." The side walks are thronged with one vast mass of human beings (I suppose from various appearances) of almost every imaginable shape, from the huge individual, who "puffs and blows" like the steam pipe of a ferry boat, and whose dimensions so nearly resemble a globe, that you can easily imagine, he could be rolled as well one way as the other, to the puny sprig of mortality of scarce three years, old and young, rich and poor, black and white—all are on the move double quick time. There is no loitering, no moving slow; for even the most incurable loafer assumes a determined air, a sort of *business look*, and accelerates his powers of loco-motion, as if by his industry "*something was going to be did.*" Now the bright fairy-like form of beauty glides by you, and the attenuated *figure* might, for a moment leave you in doubt whether it were some illusion created by the imagination, the "heat-oppressed brain," or were a *small* reality; and anon the portly dame mopes majestically along by you, appropriating a large share of the side walk to herself, leaving you to get along as you can, and by her *solid* look giving you an idea of "*Dollars laid up.*" The street itself is full of vehicles. Omnibuses thunder along, hacks rattle, cabs fly, chaises hasten, wagons crack, and trucks slowly rumble along. Every thing is on the move, all is bustle and haste!

We take a turn and pass into the Tremont, and the fine street, and soon arrive at the Boston Museum. We enter, and, passing through the various halls, find a fine collection of curiosities of all kinds. There are 180 paintings, 46 specimens of marble and plaster statuary, 54 portraits, 126 engravings, many thousand specimens of birds, quadrupeds, reptiles, insects, shells, minerals, fossils, curiosities from various parts of the world, &c. Among the paintings is the "Passage of the Delaware" by T. Sully, the finest picture ever painted in America. Its size is 13 by 17 feet. Its principal figures are faithful portraits of Washington, Knox, Green, and Morgan, its cost was several thousand dollars, having employed the artist some years in its completion. Among the statues is a copy of the celebrated Venus de Medici, a very beautiful statue showing the matchless proportions of the human frame, untortured by the foolish bondage of fashion. It would seem that one glance at such a figure would convince all, that the human frame needs no *construction* in order to present perfect beauty of form.

"So stands the statue that enchants the world.
So bending tries to veil the matchless boast,
The mingled beauties of exalting Greece."

but the invalid's head aches sufficiently hard on account of looking at so many various things in so short a time. Let him now return to his *inn*, and seek a littlerest from "nature's calm restorer"—sleep.

EPHEBUS.

No. 3, Rural Avenue, Farmington.

For the Farmer & Advocate.

Extract from the travels of an American in Virginia.

Potomac Church.

After a troublesome fruitless effort to cross the Potomac in King George's county a little below the mouth of the creek, I resolved on attempting the journey to Alexandria on foot. Upon making inquiry at the hotel I was pointed to the road, and told how I might know myself in it by various marks, all of which I have forgotten except one. This was the old church which I was to pass on my right hand. On account of its bulk it well answered the purpose of a guide post. This church is in a state of ruin, or in other words, it is but the ruin of a once beautiful Episcopal church; but however time and the ruthless hand of war has dealt more hardly with others than with this. The windows, doors and a part of the roof were wanting—the walls where entire. They having been made of a firm kind of brick, probably the manufacture of England, and covered on the inside with a thick plaster, were in a tolerable state of preservation. Upon one part of this wall the Lord's Prayer was painted in large letters, every word of which was legible. I supposed the chancel to have been in front of this place. A thick growth of various kinds of trees had overspread the church yard, and I could only find a few broken monuments, and here and there a small hillock, which marked the resting place of some one of the preceding generation. Here, methought, is an object capable of exciting profitable reflections. This house was once thronged with the beauty and fashion of this most wealthy part of the Old Dominion. Within these walls, and before an altar now crumbled into dust, the ancestors of those now living were married. Here they lived, loved and died, and here too, many of them are buried. Here rests in peace their dust, and commingling with that of their children, awaits the call of the Archangel to put on immortality. Here me thought are not only the works of men, but even men themselves, the lovely, the high minded, the chivalrous and wealthy in ruins, but it shall not always be so. Thus I mused for a while, as a gentle and pensive melancholy stole over my spirits, which induced me immediately to leave the spot, inwardly thanking God for that immortality which it hath pleased him to reveal to man.

Acquire Village and Church.—After leaving Potomac church I came as far as Halifax court-house, where I put up for the night. In the morning while at breakfast, I mentioned to my host, that on the preceding day I had been much interested in viewing the ruin, and asked him how long since it had been built. He replied, if my recollection serves me right, about 140 years, and that some relation of his, I think it was his great grand father, was the builder. He also informed me, that about 5 miles distant on my way, was another ruin of the kind, near a village. This I did not see, it being a little distance from the road, and fatigue in that instance overcame curiosity. But making a short turn I visited the village. It consisted, I should judge, of about 15 houses, some of them well built and of good materials. They were all deserted. I could find neither cat, dog, goose or duck, or any other domestic animal in the village. I was informed that this region of country was considered unhealthy; for that reason the people had removed and left the village and church to go to ruin.

BARNABY & MOOER'S

PLOUGH,

To which was awarded the first Premium (a silver cup,) of the American Institute, at its Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. in October 1840; an Honorary Premium of $30 by the New York State Agricultural Society, at its annual Fair at Syracuse, in September, 1841; and the first Premium of the American Institute, (a Gold Medal) at the Ploughing Match at Sing Sing, in October, 1841.

Keep it before the Public,

That the subscribers have purchased the *Patent Right* of the above CELEBRATED PLOUGH for the Counties of KENNEBEC, SOMERSET and FRANKLIN, and have commenced manufacturing them in the most *perfect* manner, and from the best materials, and intends to keep a constant supply on hand.

By the above operation we shall be enabled to furnish the *Farmer* with the only Plough in existence that will do all kinds of work.

This Plough in working on level, sward land, will lap or match in the most perfect manner. It may be used as the common Plough, by laying out the field in lands, or it may be used right and left, turning the furrow all one way, and avoid all dead furrows in the field. It is the most perfect *Side Hill Plough* in use, as the laborious task of shifting the Mould Board as in the common Plough, is avoided, the action of the team with the touch of the ploughman's toe, shifts the back end of the beam from handle to handle, which fits the Plough for either a right or left hand furrow. It also forms a double Mould board Plough by shifting the back end of the beam in the center of the cross piece between the handles. All kinds of work requiring a double Mould Board Plough can be done, such as opening drains, furrowing, ridging, ploughing between rowed crops, &c. &c.. and last though not least, this Plough is of easier draught than any plough in existence,—performing an equal amount of work with from 20 to 50 per cent. less power, than the common level land Plough. Those in want of a good Plough, are invited to give the one mentioned above, a trial—every part of which is warranted.

A. B. LINCOLN & Co.

Augusta, February 16, 1843.

At the HARD WARE STORE, one door North of the Post Office.

Notice.

IN consideration of my good will to my son Rodney F. Adams, I hereby relinquish to him his time from this date to receive his wages and to transact business for himself as though he were twenty one years of age, and I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. NATHANIEL ADAMS.
WM. HASKELL, witness.
Greene, March 4, 1843. 10

Plaster and Lime.

THE subscriber has Lime and Plaster, for sale at Hallowell prices with the addition only of the hauling SAM'L CHANDLER.
Winthrop, 1843. eop3m12

Highly Important

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

BOMMER'S NEW METHOD

FOR MAKING VEGETABLE MANURE,

BY FERMENTATION.

(*Secured by Patent.*)

A NEW invention has been made, to produce any desirable quantity of MANURE in a short time, either with or without cattle, as nutritious as stable manure, more lasting, and at very little cost.

All ligneous plants, Straw, Cornstalks, Weeds, Roots, Sea-Grass, and in fact every thing belonging to the vegetable kingdom, whether green, or dry, can be converted into manure.

This Manure is a composition of animal, mineral and vegetable substances, evidently designed by nature for the nutriment of plants. The secret of the invention is amply developed, and the process of management clearly described, in my Method, a copy of which is permanently conveyed to every purchaser for the use of his own farm forever.

The preparation is simple and easy, and by following the directions of my Method, farmers may safely calculate upon certain success. To facilitate the purchase of my Method, the price is fixed at the following exceedingly moderate terms. For cleared land, not exceeding one acre, $2,10; for more than one acre, 10 cents to be added for every additional acre.

Rev. ELI BARNETT, at Westville, New Haven, Conn., is my authorized General Agent for New England, including Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

I hereby give notice, that the pamphlets of my Method are all signed by my own hand writing, and sealed, and can be obtained only from myself or my agents authorized for this purpose; and that every Method circulated or sold by any other person I declare to be false and counterfeit.

GEORGE BOMMER.

The subscriber has been appointed *Agent* for the State of Maine, and is authorized to dispose of rights to those who wish to purchase according to the above stipulations. E. HOLMES, Winthrop.

Washingtonian Vegetable Pills.

Invented and prepared by Elijah Wood, Winthrop.

A VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE PILL has long been a desideratum, and the inventor of the Washingtonian Pill confidently announces to those of his fellow beings who are suffering with *Rheumatism, Dyspepsy*, habitual costiveness, or any of the complicated diseases which arise from inactive or *Torpid Liver, Derangement of the Chylopoietic viscera, Impurity of the Blood, Scrofula, and diseases of the Glands, Skin, or the Absorbent System*, that he has prepared a simple and safe remedy which he recommends to them, after an experience in their use of nearly thirty years.

He first prepared them for his own private use, being afflicted with severe attacks of Rheumatism, complicated by a general atony of the system. He has had the satisfaction of being restored to health by them, and now finds himself by their means as instruments in the hands of Providence, in good health at the advanced age of seventy-four years.

Many hundreds have experienced the salutary action of these Pills, and many cannot live without them.—Their efficacy in acute as well as chronic rheumatism has been experienced, and in almost innumerable cases.

DIRECTIONS. Take them at night on going to bed. If it is desired merely to relax the bowels take half of one, and increase the dose to five according as you wish to produce more or less cathartic action.

The above Pills are for sale at the Maine Farmer Office. Price 25 cents.

Confidence Inspires Confidence.

NEW AND POSITIVE CURE FOR THE

SALT RHEUM,

AND OTHER CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

JONES'S DROPS FOR HUMORS, a safe internal remedy for SCROFULA and diseases of the skin, such as SALT RHEUM, LEPROSY, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, and all kindred diseases, external and internal.

Those afflicted will do well to examine the ample testimonials of physicians and others, in the hands of his authorized Agents, where the medicine may be found, and where persons can be referred to who have experienced its happy effects in this State.

It seldom, if ever, having failed to perform a most satisfactory cure of the various loathsome diseases for which it is designed, where the directions accompanying each bottle have been faithfully followed.

Don't fail or delay in calling, seeing, reading, and inquiring for yourselves. You will be induced to try it, and thereby find the same wonderful effects as multitudes of others have.

AGENTS.

G. W. Washburn, China; A. H. Abbott & Co., South China; —— Taber, East Vassalborough; Thomas Frye, Vassalborough Corner; A. F. Parlin, Skowhegan; Anson S. Morrill, Madison; Ingalls & Emerson, Mercer; A. W. F. Belcher, Farmington; Franklin Smith, Anson; J. H. Sawyer, Norridgewock; T. Chalmers, Albion; H. Whitehouse and John L. Seavey, Unity; Horace Waters and J. E. Snell, Augusta; Samuel Adams, Hallowell; Henry Smith and Co., Gardiner; J. Wetony, Richmond; S. Gardner, Bowdoinham; Edward Mason and Co., and Sanborn and Carter, Portland; Wm. Baker, Brunswick; N. Perkins and Co., Topsham; N. Harris, Greene; Reynolds & Co., Lewiston Falls; J. Allen, Waterville.

6p47meo

Administrator's sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Williams Emmons, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, will be sold at Public auction, on Thursday the twentieth day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of the late Harvey Pettingill, deceased, in Winthrop, all the right title and interest that said Pettingill had to any and all real estate in said Winthrop, being the equity of redemption of the farm on which he lived at the time of his decease, including the revision of the widow's dower in the same. The incumbrance on said farm and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

ZELOTES A. MARROW, Administrator.
Monmouth, March 4, 1843.

Buchans'

HUNGARIAN BALSAM of Life, for sale wholesale and retail by
51 SAM'L ADAMS, Hallowell Me.

Furs.

Buffalo Robes, a few only at good bargains. Genet & Cony Skins, at STANLEY & CLARKS.
Feb. 8, 1843. 6

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock & Co. on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them. *No family should be a week without these remedies.*

BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—

Find the name of *Comstock & Co.* on it, or never try it. *Remember this always.*

RHEUMATISM, *and* LAMENESS positively cured, *and all shrivelled muscles and limbs* are restored, in the old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the *only* true HAYS' LINIMENT, from *Comstock & Co.* ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by ROOFS' SPECIFIC; and ***Foundered*** horses entirely cured by Roofs' Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS & SCALDS *and sores, and sore* EYES It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulant* principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

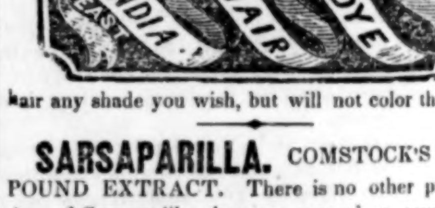
LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.
[See Dr. LIN's signature, thus:] *Doctor O. Lin*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure.



COLOURS THE hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get COMSTOCK'S, you will find superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DR. LIN'S

CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's.*

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It is the same as that made by ——— and sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by *Comstock & Co.*, New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

☞ **Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto**—*and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them.* **All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.**

Comstock & Co Wholesale Druggists,
71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.
SAM'L ADAMS, Hallowell.
J. E. LADD, Augusta.